

TWENTY CENTS

JULY 13, 1953

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Boris Chaliapin

EAST GERMANY'S COMMUNIST BOSS WALTER ULBRICHT

A puppet's lot is not a happy one.

\$6.00 A YEAR

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

VOL. LXII NO. 2

TYPICAL FLAGSHIP SAVINGS*		
DETROIT- NEW YORK	WASHINGTON- CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS- BOSTON
YOU SAVE \$5.05	\$5.76	\$.37
YOU SAVE 11 hrs.	12½ hrs.	19½ hrs.

*Comparison with Standard Fare Train (Excluding lower berth).

Browsing for Rare Bargains?

The economy chart above speaks volumes about travel costs. It shows specific examples of how much time and money (in fares alone) Flagship travel saves you compared to first class surface transportation. And don't overlook the fact that delicious Flagship meals are served without cost. Certainly air travel, long your greatest time-saver, is now the biggest bargain in the travel book.



America's Leading Airline **AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.**

ANNOUNCING

B. F. Goodrich

ALL-NYLON Traction Express Truck Tire



114,281 MILES—that's the record of the Traction Express tire held by Jack Bugg, Truck Supt. of Great Western Foods, Ft. Worth, Texas. This company hauls canned food throughout the southwest, likes the Traction Express tread grooves that guard against skidding, give full traction.



110,000 MILES—then B. F. Goodrich Traction Express tires were recapped and are still going strong, says O. E. Helling, Gen. Mgr. of Hicks Oil Co., Pipestone, Minn. The thick tread does not squirm or scuff. Resists cutting.



UP TO 130,000 MILES from Traction Express tires, says Gen. Mgr. Dale Taylor of Chilli-cothe Cartage and Koch Motor Sales, Chilli-cothe, Ill. Open spaces in the shoulders and tread dispel heat easily, prevent heat build-up.

Original tread outwears a regular tire plus a recap!

HERE is a completely new B. F. Goodrich truck tire that gives more original mileage than a regular tire and a recap combined! It's the *all-nylon* Traction Express.

This new tire has a tread that's as much as 46% thicker than the tread of regular tires. And the tread is built on a new principle. The Traction Express tread is *compressed* to resist abrasion, add mileage. When molded the beads are close together. When the BFG Traction Express is mounted, air pressure spreads the beads to full rim width. The sidewalls act as levers, compressing the tread and putting it flat against the road.



New distinctive tread design

ALL-NYLON CONSTRUCTION

The long-distance, high-speed Traction Express is built with a nylon cord body. Nylon is stronger than ordinary tire cord materials, can withstand double the impact, resists heat blowouts and flex breaks. The Traction Express nylon cord body far outlasts the life of even this tread, *can be recapped over and over!*

Extra layers of strong, elastic nylon cords under the Traction Express tread stretch together to protect the tire body from smashing road shock. This exclusive B. F. Goodrich nylon shock shield gives you more original mileage, more recappable tires, increased bruise resistance and less danger of tread separation.

IS THIS THE 100,000 MILE TIRE?

You pay a little more for the all-nylon Traction Express, yet you get a tire that will outwear a regular tire plus a recap. No wonder truckers call it the 100,000 mile tire! This tire available in rayon construction at lower prices. See it today at your B. F. Goodrich retailer's store. The address is listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book. Or mail the coupon.



The B. F. Goodrich Company
Dept. TF-174, Akron 18, Ohio

Please send me:

- ☐ More information on the Traction Express tire
- ☐ The name of my nearest retailer
- ☐ Free book, "How to get more recaps out of truck tires."

Specify
B. F. Goodrich
tires
when ordering
new trucks

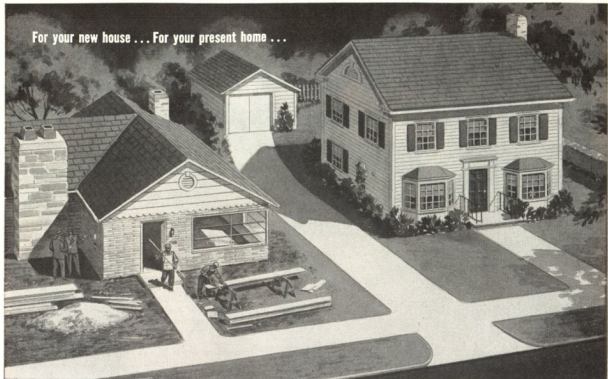
Name _____

Company _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

For your new house ... For your present home ...



ELECTRONIC OUTDOOR THERMOSTAT HELPS YOU BEAT THE WEATHER

Weathercaster, equipped with magic electronic "feeler", makes possible constant comfort all winter long

The Electronic Weathercaster, the outdoor thermostat shown below, is the key element in Honeywell's new Electronic Moduflow temperature control system.

This wonderful new electronic system, the result of years of research and testing, helps provide you with constant comfort—by *varying* indoor temperatures.



Electronic Weathercaster with cover removed to reveal sensitive "feeler" wire, is shown above.

Conventional temperature control systems work on the principle that a constant temperature should be maintained indoors regardless of outside temperature.

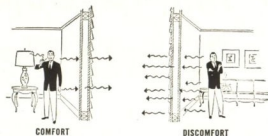
Now, tests show that the last word in healthful comfort is secured by *varying the indoor* temperature in relation to the outside temperature. Room temperatures should be higher when it's cold outside, lower when the weather warms up.

The Electronic Weathercaster is the remarkable device that varies *indoor* temperature. It senses *outdoor* temperature changes with electronic swiftness, then signals your heating plant at the slightest shift in the weather.

Just how the Electronic Weathercaster functions with relation to the other elements in the Electronic Moduflow system to give you a new and superior kind of comfort is explained on the opposite page.

\$199⁴⁰

includes average
installation cost.
Easy terms



Why you need varying indoor temperatures

Tests show that if indoor temperature is merely held constant as the temperature outdoors falls, you feel chilly and uncomfortable. Because as the walls of your home become colder they "draw" increasing amounts of heat from your body. How Electronic Moduflow solves this problem—and provides constant comfort—is explained at right.

AS OUTSIDE TEMPERATURES GO DOWN INSIDE TEMPERATURES GO UP

Honeywell's Electronic Moduflow represents one of the greatest advances ever made in home heating control.

A simple, more sensitive electronic system, it provides superior comfort by raising indoor temperatures as the mercury falls outside.

If your present house has an adequate heating plant it can easily be equipped with this wonderful system because Moduflow is designed to be installed without tearing up walls or floor boards.



More comfort with less fuel

You enjoy important fuel savings when you have Moduflow because:

1. Electronic thermostats are 8 times more sensitive than ordinary thermostats, activate your furnace upon a quarter-degree temperature change.
2. Heat is furnished in frequent cycles that prevent wasteful over- and underheating.
3. The Electronic Clock Thermostat automatically turns the heat down at night to save fuel, and then turns it up before you wake—so you get up in a warm house.

And because elements of the Electronic Moduflow system contain no moving parts they require no costly maintenance.

For full facts about Electronic Moduflow see your heating dealer. You'll find him listed in the classified pages of your phone book. Or mail the coupon direct to Honeywell.

MINNEAPOLIS Honeywell



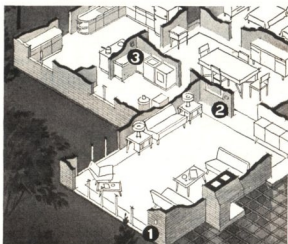
Electronic Moduflow



Heat loss from your home—and from your body—is relatively low on a sunny winter day. So if you're an average person, you're perfectly comfortable with an indoor temperature of 71°. Electronic Moduflow takes these conditions into account, provides this temperature—automatically.



Heat loss from your home—and from your body—increases greatly when outdoor temperature drops. For perfect comfort under these conditions, indoor temperature should be raised—to compensate for colder walls. And that's what happens—automatically—in the Electronic Moduflow home.



How it works. The Electronic Weathercaster 1, constantly senses the outdoor temperature, and by means of electronic signals tells the Electronic Clock Thermostat 2, what indoor temperature is required for comfort. The Electronic Clock Thermostat in your living room signals the Relay Amplifier 3, which automatically adjusts the heating plant to provide the amount of heat required to keep your home at the right temperature according to the weather.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO.
2863 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

- ☐ Send me complete information on Electronic Moduflow
☐ Send me name of nearby Electronic Moduflow dealer

Name

Street

City Zone State

Why S.P.'s *Golden Empire* means Golden Business Opportunities

The whole story of the *Golden Empire* served by Southern Pacific is one of aggressive growth. One important index of that growth is the increase in the number of production workers in these eight states as compared to the increase in the nation as a whole (see chart).

No matter what yardstick you use to measure it, the development of the *Golden Empire* has been impressive. And it will continue to flourish, because—

1. The economy of the *Golden Empire* has three solid bases—rich, diversified natural resources; expanding and diversified agricultural production; and continually more diversified industries.
2. Add to this a steadily rising population (growing $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast as the U. S. average), which serves as both a labor pool and a large market for consumer goods, and you have real industrial opportunity.

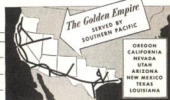
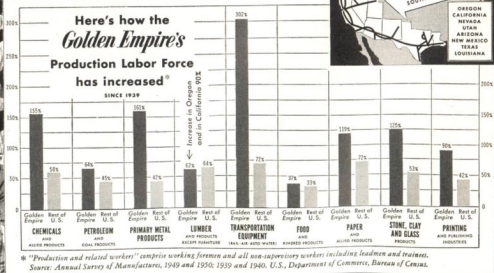
Southern Pacific has helped to generate this growth not only by providing fast and efficient railroad transportation but also by helping to stimulate migration of industry

to the areas we serve. For the past 25 years, an average of one new industry per day requiring spur track facilities has located along S. P. lines. Since World War II that average has been more than two per day.

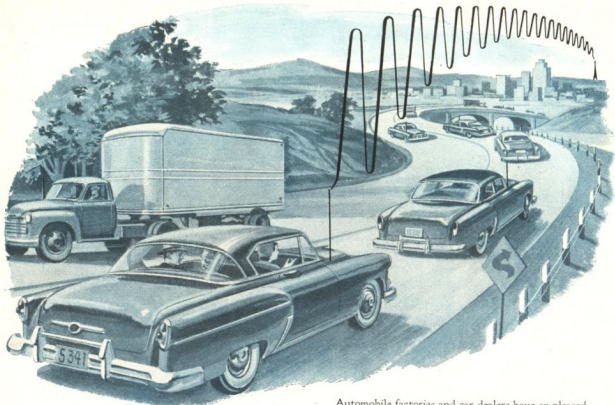
To keep pace with the development of the West and Southwest, S. P. has been carrying on a far-reaching improvement program involving the expenditure of many millions for new facilities and equipment.

Since the war Southern Pacific has bought enough new diesel locomotives and cars to make up a train 450 miles long. Huge new electronically-controlled freight classification yards have been built or are under construction. Many siding and passing tracks have been added.

If you are thinking about expanding in our territory we invite you to take advantage of S. P.'s confidential industrial service. Just write W. W. Hale, Vice-President, System Freight Traffic, Southern Pacific, 65 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California.



SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, D. J. RUSSELL, President, SAN FRANCISCO • HOUSTON



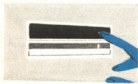
Delco Auto Radio

brings greater listening
pleasure to millions

Automobile factories and car dealers have so pleased car buyers by recommending Delco auto radios that the present number of Delco-equipped cars greatly exceeds those equipped with radios of any other make. Among the notable electronic advancements at Delco Radio contributing to this popularity is the famous and exclusive Delco Signal-Seeking Tuner—a device that automatically selects and receives all available stations, one after another, at the touch of a finger. Your need for the best in automotive radio will be satisfied by the superb tone and the long-range ability of any one of four unusual models in the Delco Radio line . . . consult your car dealer.

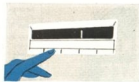
DELCO RADIO

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
KOKOMO INDIANA



Delco Signal-Seeking Radio

Completely automatic tuning! Press the Selector Bar and the Signal-Seeking Tuner travels across the dial until it encounters a station signal. Another touch of the finger and the next station is tuned in . . . selection virtually unlimited!



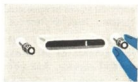
Delco "Favorite Station" Radio

Highest development of the auto radio science . . . combines push-button tuning of any five predetermined stations with Delco Radio's famous Signal-Seeking Tuner. Push-button stations easily arranged by sliding tabs . . . easily readjusted.



Delco Push-Button Radio

Push-button setting to any five predetermined stations, without tools . . . re-setting is equally easy. Manual control also provided. Dual-purpose tubes afford extra long-range performance . . . automatic volume control prevents fading.



Delco Manual-Control Radio

High in quality . . . low in cost! Comparable to the push-button radio in performance and tone quality, this model Delco provides crystal-clear, long-range reception . . . tone control and automatic volume control are both included.



Every piston pin in a typical engine...

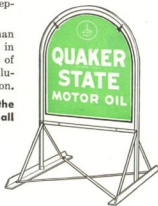
Takes the force of 55,680 explosions an hour

THE VITAL piston pin, joining piston and connecting rod, is subject to tremendous stress and activity, typical of today's high-powered, high-compression automobile engines. These engines demand fine motor oil—oil with exceptional endurance, heat-resistance, and purity.

Of modern motor oils, there is none finer than Quaker State. Engine-tested for performance in advanced motors, Quaker State is the product of nearly 50 years of specialization in automotive lubrication. It gives your car long-lasting protection.

Quaker State Motor Oil is made to suit the requirements of all makes of cars and for all types of service. Ask your dealer.

**Modern Engines Demand
Quality Lubrication**



QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORPORATION, OIL CITY, PA.

Member Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association

LETTERS

Myth or Menace?

Sir:

I was a little disappointed to find [TIME, June 26] that only 22% of the U.S. public agrees with me that Joe McCarthy does more good than harm (which is more than I can say for a few other Congressmen). McCarthy is . . . the only man to fight Communism with a little of the fanaticism that Communists themselves display.

Our "liberal" journalists and politicians have proven easy pickings in the Red plan to calm this country into apathy against their infiltration tactics. They don't seem to realize that we must soil our hands in order to dig out the rodents that have burrowed into our backyard.

LAWRENCE NABOZNY

Hudson, N.Y.

Sir:

. . . You make much of the anti-McCarthy attitude in [England] . . . You should realize that your spineless State Department, by destroying books which have not the faintest Communist bias, out of fear of a demagogic Senator, makes people here wonder what is happening in your country. We would never allow any person in public life here to create such an atmosphere . . .

Your politicians (and this is no slur on your remarkable people) are notoriously among the world's most venal, but the latest batch seems to have reached a new low . . .

JAMES MORAN

London, England

Sir:

. . . You seem to be so intent on placing the blame for McCarthy's present power on "the apologists for the New and Fair Deals"

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME
July 13, 1953

Volume LXII
Number 2

TIME, JULY 13, 1953

"These **feet** lend a big helping **hand** to our salesmen!"

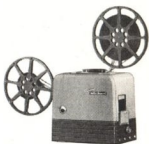
TOLEDO STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY



"The feet of a successful salesman star in the low-cost sound movie we made ourselves with the Bell & Howell recording projector. It's our most dynamic sales tool!"

H. S. RILEY


Sales Manager
TOLEDO STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
Toledo, Ohio



New! Magnetic Filmosound
202 16mm recording projector lets you add that professional touch to your movies easily, inexpensively. Add sound to old silent films, change sound to fit specific needs . . . shows any 16mm movie. From \$699.

Filmosound 285 shows optical sound or silent films. Brilliant pictures, full, natural sound at all volume levels. From \$449.95.

**Find Out Today How
Bell & Howell Can Help You!**

Sound movies **you make yourself**
get results at lowest cost! 

"Travelogue of a Parts Salesman" is a sound movie that tells the complete story of Toledo Steel and the automotive parts they make. It also shows the salesmen themselves how to do the best selling job. Every salesman has his own copy to show to customers. Several new accounts have already been traced to the movie.

Toledo Steel wrote the script, shot the film, then put on their own commentary with the Bell & Howell magnetic recording projector, the Filmosound 202. Thus, they gave their own sound movies that professional touch at a minimum of cost.

In industry, church and school, more and more sound movies are used to solve heretofore difficult and costly problems.

Bell & Howell offers a wide variety of the finest motion picture equipment to help you do the best job at lowest cost.

Bell & Howell
*makers of the world's finest
motion picture equipment*

Bell & Howell Company
7103 McCormick Road
Chicago 45, Ill.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, complete information on sound movie equipment for use in: ☐ Industry ☐ Home ☐ Church ☐ School

NAME.....

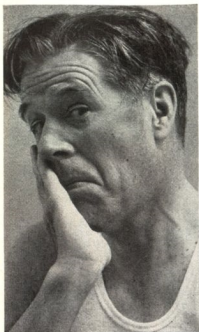
ORGANIZATION.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

COUNTY.....STATE.....

The stranger in the bathroom mirror!



If you're like we are, you wake up drowsy and disheveled.

You creak to the bathroom and in your mirror you face a frightening stranger who looks 10 years older than sin. You rub the crop of black stubble that has pushed up in the night, and reflect on the condition of your tongue.

This is the nadir... the dank, dark moment!

But chin up! Don't despair. Soak the old face with kind, hot water. Lavish foaming lather in every nook and cranny. Then let a gleaming SILVER STAR blade slide swiftly across your cheek, leaving a path of cool, clean, young skin behind it.

Beautiful SILVER STAR—rejuvenator of tired old maps—made of keener Swedish steel by the exclusive Duridum process! It's more than just a blade, it's a luxury that's good for the spirit.

2 out of 3 men who use SILVER STAR are successful executives, who can afford the very best, (20 blade dispenser, 98¢)

Try double-edge SILVER STARS today. American Safety Razor Corporation.

PRECISION **ASR** PRODUCTS



PICASSO'S "PEACE"
Better than he knew?

that you are willing to overlook any fact that belies your argument... Like all honest and intelligent people, you are ashamed of McCarthy. But... because you are doing your best to support President Eisenhower and the Republican Party, you are trying to minimize McCarthy's influence in that party, and to blame his strength on those with whom you disagree politically. It may be that the liberals, by their opposition to McCarthy, have helped to strengthen him. But let us not try to obscure the one reason for his present position: the willingness with which many Republicans have clasped him to their bosoms, and the unwillingness of all but a very few others to oppose him...

New York City **JAMES N. MILLER**

Sir:

... If the Gallup poll indicates that only 22% of the public interviewed think that McCarthy does more good than harm, then how come his smashing victory in Wisconsin, in spite of his inability to campaign against the whirlwind fight put up by his opponent and a number of Fair Deal orators? Was it this 22% that beat "Tydings, the Good" in Maryland? Must we finance British Socialism and pay more attention to their lords, dukes and sirs in the running of our affairs than we do to our own peoples' elected representatives?...

McLeansboro, Ill. **C. A. GOTT**

Dig the Mellowier Things

Sir:

I was really shook to see that TIME has begun to dig the mellowier things in life. That real cool [June 22] article on our own "Red" Blanchard was the zorchest mess of weird words your crazy mag's had in cons. It was really nervous, man, and it'll sure help to button up these eggheaded cubes who don't dig us...

Real gone, cats.
San Carlos, Calif. **DAVE LITTLEJOHN**

Picasso's Proletarian Pegasus

Sir:

May I congratulate Picasso (via TIME, June 1) upon his rather pleasing canvas, which shows us in so simple and direct a manner... the true meaning of "peace" under Communism [see *ew*]?

Not even the fish nor the birds are permitted freedom of action. Pegasus himself has been chained to the plow. None knows his native element, but all must dance—or work—to the tune of one piper. But in one small area lies hope. It is clearly shown that, even though carried on within the close confines of the underground, by the mother's careful nurturing of her child, the intellectual's closing his ear to the piper's tune, and

the freeman's bending faithfully to his task (or is that Picasso molding a pot?), the way will be opened for the child gazing wistfully at the pasture to leave his slavery...

Possibly, for once, Picasso has painted better than he knew.

Chicago **MARY F. WOMER**

The Rugged Life [Washington Division]

Sir:

In the name of all society editors who have ever wearied of the trite flittings of the elite, permit me to thank you for your tremendously well-done account of Martha Roundtree's Washington party (TIME, June 29)...

The Evening News
Potoskey, Mich. **NANCY SEHR**

Sir:

Life in Washington, as you represent it, is rugged for Her Majesty's ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, forced, in the name of duty, to eat lavender-pink potato salad and dance the Lambeth Walk with strange ladies. Let Sir Roger reflect that his predecessors of 20 years ago had it even rougher: no champagne or Scotch to wash the stuff down with... At least, in this age of lavender-pink potatoes and policies, Sir Roger does not have to face the grim protocol of Prohibition, which moved the compassion of Hilaire Belloc:

... And when they ask you out to dine
In Washington, instead of wine,
They give you sazer from the spring
With lumps of ice for flavoring
Which sometimes kill, and always freeze
The high plenipotentiaries...

Chin up, Sir Roger!
Tarrytown, N.Y. **GEORGE A. TULL**

The Going Price of Eagles

Sir:

My husband is a numismatist, [and] commented on the June 22 article, "Money Black Markets," where, it seems, \$20 gold pieces were referred to as "Eagles." A minor issue, to be sure, but we believe that \$20 gold pieces are "Double Eagles," and \$10 pieces are called "Eagles."

Williamsport, Pa.
TIME shortchanged a noble bird.
—Ed.

Only 16 Played Pingpong

Sir:

There are seven of us Presbyterian missionaries in this station who are ex-service men, but if Chaplain Ivan Bennett thinks the "new look among G.I.s... is a spiritual one"

How Glenn Douglass Built His Own Oil Business

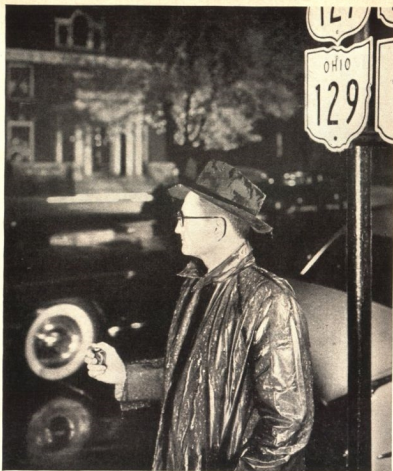
In 1946, after comparing dozens of business opportunities, Glenn Douglass invested his life savings in a small service station in Hamilton, Ohio.

Today, after 7 years of hard work, Glenn Douglass has built a highly successful oil business. His company operates eleven service stations. And, as a wholesaler, he sells over 4,000,000 gallons of oil products a year to service stations, farmers and fuel oil customers.

Glenn Douglass' success story shows the limitless opportunities in the oil business for men willing to work hard and meet the day-by-day competition for business that exists in every branch of this industry.

Throughout America there are thousands of local oilmen like Glenn Douglass. Called "wholesalers" or "jobbers," they compete with rival oil companies, large and small. To win your business they try to reach you first with the newest, most improved oil products and the best service possible. This is one more way you benefit from America's privately managed, competitive oil industry which provides opportunity for all.

Oil Industry Information Committee
AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE
50 West 50th St., New York 20, N.Y.



CLOCKING TRAFFIC on a rainy night at a Hamilton, Ohio street corner, Glenn Douglass studies a possible location for a new service station. His painstaking study of local business conditions is one big reason why Douglass was able to build a small service station into an oil company in just 7 years.



MORE HARD WORK is put in by Douglass in County courthouse where he pores over records to spot likely future service station locations.



DOUGLASS DESIGNED this service station. Station operator reports that large display windows boost sales of tires, batteries and accessories.



SUCCESS STORY: Picture at left shows Douglass and all the employees he had in 1946. Picture at right shows how his company has grown in just 7

years. This year Douglass will buy over 4 million gallons of oil products from a refinery—distribute them throughout Ohio's Butler County.



CIVIC MINDED Glenn Douglass, a local Boy Scout director, introduces Scouts from Oxford, Ohio, to Ted Kluszewski of the Cincinnati Redlegs.

Quietest Tread on Earth Outgrips, Outwears them all!



FOR safety, silence, comfort and long life—found in no other tire—Armstrong brings you four “world’s firsts.” (1) **Exclusive Interlocking Safety Tread**—all directional, for greater “hold” forward, backward, sideways. (2) **Exclusive Silent Traction design** cancels out hum and sing for world’s quietest ride! (3) **Exclusive Intra-Tread Bumpers** hold tread ribs apart—muffle squeal. (4) **Exclusive Uni-Cushion Contour** place more rubber on road for smoother riding—longer wear. Look in the Classified Phone Directory under “Tires” for your nearest Armstrong Dealer.

**UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED
FOR 3 FULL YEARS!**

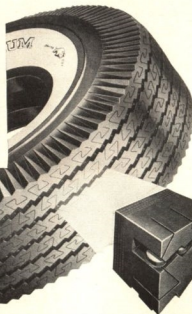
Unserviceable tire will be replaced by comparable new tire with full credit for period of guarantee not realized.



• Holds straight along the “Lifeline.” No dangerous side-skids even on sharp curves or wet roads. Armstrong grips in all directions—hugs the road for dear life.



• Side skids like this—big cause of accidents! Unlike conventional tires (above) Armstrong holds forward, backward, sideways—no chance to skid over safety line.



ARMSTRONG RUBBER COMPANY, West Haven 16, Conn.; Norwalk, Conn.; Natchez, Miss.; Des Moines, Iowa; 601 Second Street, San Francisco, Calif. Export Division: 20 East 50th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

[TIME, June 15], he should have walked the streets of Kobe with us about two weeks ago when 4,500 Marines came to town. The look they had was neither new nor spiritual. There was a nauseating lack of either.

In one short, eight-hour period, some (at least 16 came to play pingpong, drink coffee and sing in Christian fellowship at one of our centers, and a few were innocently sight-seeing) of these men did more to break down Japanese-American relations and to hinder the Gospel of Christ than years and years of constructive work, both diplomatic and spiritual, have done to build them up. The strife is not yet o'er.

L. H. LANCASTER JR.

Kobe, Japan

Business Bubble?

Sir:

Re Noyes bubble house, Bauhaus builder, etc. [TIME, June 22]: many thanks for your excellent reporting of newsworthy architectural items. However, you would be doing our profession a service by classifying such stories in the Science or Business sections.

We are trying to live down the public's misconception that an architect is an impractical, long-haired artist. Design is important, but science of construction and dollars and cents imperative.

S. KENNETH JOHNSON, A.I.A.

Los Angeles

Prophet from Yoknapatawpha

Sir:

Without being sacrilegious, I wish that the speech that William Faulkner made at Wellesley [TIME, June 22] could be translated into every language in the world, as it carries a great lesson—in fact, so great, in my humble opinion, that I can see it as an extra page to be inserted in our Christian Bible . . .

MARSHALL NEILAN

Hollywood, Calif.

Sir:

The “final signature” that William Faulkner spoke of will never be written by man, because man is incapable of the other attributes that Faulkner bestows on him, namely: that man is competent for a soul because he is capable of saving that soul . . . ; that man is capable of teaching himself to be civilized. The pitiful history of man's wars, starvation, sickness, persecution and pestilence is evidence enough that no angels are watching . . .

BILL STALNAKER

Houston

General No-Goods, etc.

Sir:

In your June 22 People section, you have really hit a new low: Eleanor Roosevelt touring Japanese coal mines—what sensible miner wouldn't be astonished? Frances Perkins “honored”—by *Glamour* magazine yet—for 30 years of service to the working girl. They call it “service”? Aly Khan—how thoughtful of him to pick a star farm this time . . . Lady Astor, an . . . arrogant woman, being horrified at the idea that she could have married a U.S. Army officer. Nobody in his right mind would believe it . . . And last, the driveling of Diana Barrymore. She observes . . . that women are no damn good (“They should be struck regularly, like a gong”) . . . She doesn't need to be struck like a gong. Not at all. What she needs is a good, swift kick . . .

Why can't True confine its activities to worthy individuals in its People column, rather than dredge up such a roll call of globetrotters . . . and general no-goods? . . .

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

One morning recently, a large man with a friendly smile brought his beige Mercury coupe to a stop at the front entrance of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga. He jumped out, locked the car and gave the keys to a guard. Then he signed his name in the visitors' book (under "purpose of visit," he wrote "educational") and rushed down a prison corridor to a classroom in which some 35 inmates were waiting.

As he entered the room, he took off his coat and headed for the lectern, where he apologized for being ten minutes late. Reason: as a reporter, he had been delayed covering a late-breaking story. Then, in the role of a teacher, he started his lecture. He began: "The why—the explanation and interpretation of the news—has become increasingly important in the profession of journalism . . ."

The lecturer was *TIME*'s Atlanta Bureau Chief William S. Howland. He was conducting one of his regular classes for a group of prisoners who want to study the fundamentals of writing and news reporting.

Bill Howland was speaking with a veteran's authority of 38 years in the news-gathering business (*Nashville Tennessean* and *Banner*, *Atlanta Journal*, *Winston-Salem Journal* and *Twin City Sentinel*). A New York State Yankee by birth and a graduate of Princeton, Howland has spent his professional life in the South. His first job was on the *Nashville Tennessean*, and he nearly lost it when he wrote a fantasy on what the monkeys in the zoo thought of William Jennings Bryan's role in the great evolution debate. He wrote the first story on the sensational attempt to rescue Floyd Collins, trapped in a Kentucky cavern. In 1933 Howland became a stringer-correspondent for *TIME*, and a staff correspondent in 1940, when he opened *TIME*'s Atlanta news bureau.

Reporter Howland is no newcomer to teaching, either: he conducted a class in journalism at the George Peabody College for Teachers when he was city editor of the *Tennessean* 25 years ago, and a course in magazine writing at Atlanta's Emory University. In 1951-52 he lectured on interpretive and

political reporting to Emory's senior journalism students.

Howland began teaching his prison classes at the suggestion of the late John R. Marsh, husband of Margaret (*Gone With the Wind*) Mitchell. Howland had known Novelist Mitchell as a fellow reporter on the *Atlanta Journal*. Before her death, she had taken a deep interest in the literary efforts of the prisoners and established a fund for annual prizes. Howland is also one of the judges for these annual Margaret Mitchell awards for creative writing.

Twice a month Howland visits his class of prison students, trains a critical eye on their copy or gives a lecture on current events, and then throws the session open to informal questions. The meetings are usually pretty lively. Howland finds the prisoners are quick to ask questions, eager to argue. In a recent letter to me, Warden W. H. Hiatt summed up the three years of Howland's classes: "He has provided wholesome tonic by giving vital impetus to realistic thinking about social, economic and political topics."



WILLIAM S. HOWLAND
In prison, a seminar.

An article in the current issue of *The Atlantic*, a magazine written and edited by his prison students, states the classroom attitude toward Teacher Howland: "... Bill, who comes to the prison as often as the press of bureau business will allow, is a guy who gets right down to cases. He strides into a room, pitches his coat to the nearest man, and says, 'Now, what do you want to talk about?' If it's politics, just ask him. He's covered the conventions, interviewed almost all the major names on the front pages, and can give an unadorned, thumbnail description of any politico in the field . . . His return is ever welcome. A big man with a big heart, he gives us encouragement to reach again for the goal."

At the end of each class session, Howland promises the men that he will return on the usual condition: that they feel free to needle him with questions just as sharply as he criticizes their writing.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

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THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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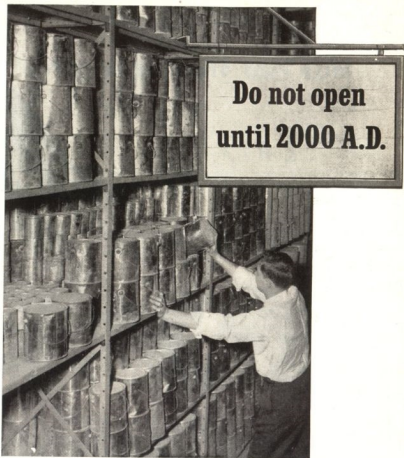
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TIME, JULY 13, 1953



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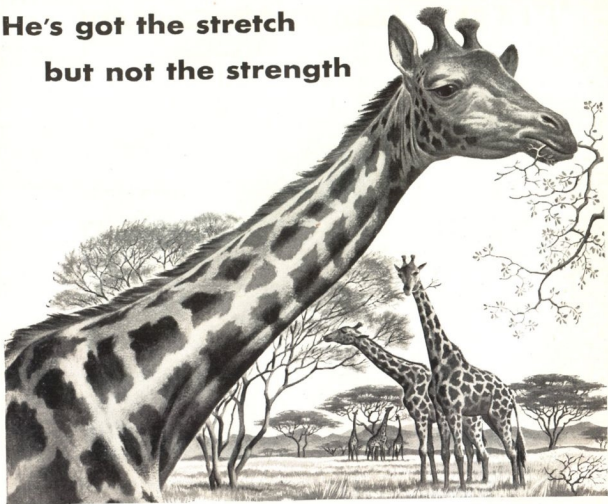
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Who's Got the Ball?

The State Department found itself last week in the position of a quarterback who hasn't noticed that his team has possession of the ball. While opportunities for progress against world Communism seethed about them, U.S. public policy spokesmen remained on the defensive, snarled in the wrangle with Syngman Rhee and the "book-burning" controversy.

Russia's troubles in Eastern Europe provided the first great test of the "liberation policy" advocated by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. At various times since 1950, Dulles has said:

¶ "It is time to think in terms of taking the offensive in the world struggle for freedom and of rolling back the engulfing tide of despotism . . . Even today the Communist structure is overextended, over-rigid and ill-founded. It could be shaken if the difficulties that are latent are activated."

¶ "It is ironic and wrong that we who believe in the boundless power of human freedom should so long have accepted a static political role."

¶ "To all those suffering under Communist slavery, to the timid and intimidated peoples of the world, let us say this: you can count upon us."

The fluid situation which had developed in the Communist world since Stalin's death seemed to be just what the new U.S. administration was waiting for—a first-class internal crisis in the Soviet empire. This week Russian tanks alone maintained Communist rule in East Berlin. In Czechoslovakia, nearly half the miners in the North Bohemian coal fields refused to report for work. Rumors of wholesale rioting drifted out of Poland. In Hungary, a new Premier tried to placate the people with a promise to pay more attention to the welfare of farmers and consumers. Nervously, the Soviet government ordered its ambassadors and proconsuls in Washington, London, Paris and East Germany to come home to Moscow for a policy conference. And in the Far East, an opportunity to press Russia's Chinese allies had been frittered away in truce negotiations that led to the dangerous and demoralizing conflict between the U.S. and Syngman Rhee—a conflict which Senator Knowland this week blamed on the failure of both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations to consult with Rhee.

It was possible (though not probable)

that the U.S. was exploiting this unrest by means of wide-scale clandestine activities that could not be openly discussed. One of the principles of the Dulles liberation theory, however, is that by its public actions the U.S. Government could aid and intensify resistance to Communist tyranny. Yet now that resistance had arisen,



SECRETARY DULLES
A first great test.

United Press

the U.S. Government seemed unwilling to risk any public action more effective than an expression of sympathy for the East German rebels.

In Bonn and Berlin, U.S. authorities were hastily hammering together the elements of a psychological offensive against the U.S.S.R. in East Germany. This beginning was nearly three weeks after the East Berlin uprising and four months after Stalin's death opened a bag of Communist troubles.

THE PRESIDENCY

The Book Critics

The controversy over the books in the State Department's overseas libraries raged on. Dwight Eisenhower, who, in his Dartmouth speech (TIME, June 22), had incautiously adopted the language of those who exaggerated the book purge, had reason to rue his words. His redefined

position was: he deplored suppression of ideas, but he saw no reason why the State Department should spend money to purvey to other nations books that advocate the destruction of the U.S. Government or undermine U.S. ideals or objectives. For two weeks, reporters, seeking further "clarification," have harried Ike. Last week, at his shortest press conference (16 minutes), the President was once more an unwilling participant in a heated discussion on the subject of book-burning.

Raymond P. ("Pete") Brandt, chief Washington correspondent for the crusading St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, a man with the mournful face and tenacity of a bloodhound, questioned President Eisenhower sharply and at length. The President seemed to have trouble keeping his temper as he answered Reporter Brandt's questions.

Did the President hope to get a clear directive about overseas library policy from the State Department?

Well, said the President, certainly.

"Is that possible?"

Certainly, answered the President.

Brandt: "Is it possible?"

The President thought it should be; yes, he thought it should be. There was no question where he stood. Now, he thought, it could be made clear so that any reasonable person could understand exactly what he meant.

Brandt: "There was some confusion between your Dartmouth speech and your press conference speech in which you said it was perfectly all right for the State Department to burn books or do as they pleased with them . . ."

The President glowered. He didn't know he said that. He said that the Government would be foolish to promulgate and help to support the distribution of a book that openly advocated its own destruction by force.

Brandt: "One of the writers was Dashiell Hammett, who writes detective stories. So far as I know—and I have read several of them—I don't see anything Communistic about them, but they were thrown out by the libraries . . ."

Ike Eisenhower smiled and recovered his composure. He thought someone got frightened, he said. He didn't know why they should be—he wouldn't. He would tell them that: he wouldn't. And on that note the discussion ended.

Last week the President:

¶ Was properly surprised at a party secretly arranged by his staff to mark the

37th anniversary of his marriage to Mamie Doud. With Mamie and Sherman Adams, Ike sang World War I songs until he was hoarse. This week the President observes another anniversary: just a year ago, in the arena at Chicago's stockyards, he accepted the G.O.P. nomination for the presidency, and started the campaign that brought him to the White House.

¶ Signed a bill which removes more than 400 top Government officials from the federal leave system, prohibits them from receiving terminal payments for unused leave.

¶ Announced that his weight, which had risen recently to 182 lbs., has been trimmed by 3 lbs., is now just 3 lbs. over his ideal weight of 176.

¶ Spent a quiet Fourth of July weekend at Camp David in a relaxed round of golf, trout fishing and bridge.

WORLD TRADE

Holding Action

As U.S. foreign-aid programs diminish, many a hardheaded U.S. businessman has begun to proclaim that free-world nations must be allowed to sell more goods in U.S. markets. On Capitol Hill, however, hostility to this point of view has been vocal and widespread. Gloomy free-traders even predicted that the 83rd Congress would refuse to grant Dwight Eisenhower's request for a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which permits the President to lower U.S. tariffs in return for similar concessions by foreign countries. Three weeks ago the House gave pessimists a pleasant surprise by voting Ike his extension. Last week the Senate followed suit, and all that remained was for a joint conference committee to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

Continuance of the 19-year-old Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act would make no change in present U.S. tariff policy. If "trade, not aid" was to become more than a slogan, President Eisenhower would have to lead the U.S. a lot farther along the road toward restoring world markets. Meanwhile, Ike's holding action had saved the U.S. from a backward step.

THE CONGRESS

End in Sight

For three days and far into one night last week, the U.S. Senate debated foreign aid. Time after time, a majority voted down attempts to cut the \$5.3 billion Mutual Security Agency bill approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. Finally, the bill was passed without a record vote and without a cent cut away, but this unwhittled survival did not indicate that the Senate was happy about the foreign-aid situation. In fact, it was apparent that the Senate was fed up with foreign aid.

Ohio's Robert A. Taft, who led the fight against any cuts, based his stand chiefly on the grounds that this authorization bill just built a ceiling. The place to cut, said Taft, is in the later appropriations bill.

Said he carefully: "I do not commit myself to any specific amount when the appropriations come before this body." The best guess of wise heads on Capitol Hill: actual appropriations probably will fall \$1 billion below the ceiling.

There were other indications of restiveness about aid, on both sides of the aisle. Prodded by Montana's Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield, a onetime champion of foreign aid, the Senate handed MSA two new deadlines: all economic-aid spending must end by June 30, 1956, and all spending for military assistance must be wound up a year later. The deadlines demonstrated that the U.S. Senate (and



MONTANA'S MANSFIELD
For donation diplomacy, a deadline.

U.S. citizens) has not forgotten that the MSA program was, indeed, meant to be temporary. Said Senator Mansfield: "I believe . . . that the MSA as such has reached a point where the returns are diminishing more and more each year . . . I feel that continuation of aid on the basis on which we have been giving it is bound to create resentment . . . I feel very sincerely that this Government, which has expended approximately \$39 billion since the end of the Second World War, has done just about all it can do."

Other doubts were wrapped up in an amendment giving Dwight Eisenhower the power to withhold \$1 billion of aid from Europe until the European Defense Community, with a unified army, is created. Sponsored jointly by Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Majority Leader Taft, the amendment was adopted without a dissenting voice after only three minutes of discussion.

From the Senate, the bill—\$2.3 billion less than the Truman Administration proposed and \$156 million less than the Eisenhower Administration requested—went to Senate-House conference. The House version would authorize only \$4.9 billion,

would flatly withhold \$1 billion from Europe until the European Defense Community is a reality. No matter which way the final version leans, there seemed to be little doubt that the end of donation diplomacy is in sight.

"Personal Endorsement"

Within a few minutes after the House began debating the Defense Appropriations bill one day last week, the opposition line was clearly charted: this was not Dwight Eisenhower's budget; the proposed cut in Air Force funds was the clumsy work of inexperienced and economy-minded civilians, e.g., Defense Secretary Charles Erwin Wilson, Deputy Secretary Roger M. Kyes and Assistant Secretary Wilfred McNeil. After the line was laid down by Texas Democrat George Mahon, other Democrats promptly began to walk it. Then, like a schoolteacher wiping a misspelled word off the blackboard, Kansas' matter-of-fact Errett Power Scrivner erased the line with one swipe.

Republican Scrivner, acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee's military subcommittee, rose with a letter from Dwight Eisenhower in hand. Wrote the President: "This budget represents my own views and bears my personal endorsement in all major particulars."

With that basic point out of the way, Dwight Eisenhower went on: "I recognize that in these times . . . there is a powerful tendency . . . to seek after total or at least disproportionate military protection and to ignore the certainty that total military protection is unattainable. Indeed, the attempt to achieve it . . . would demand a state of . . . regimentation. There is also the ever-present struggle . . . of service partisans for a larger proportion of the defense dollar . . . These attitudes, among others, find expression in the current effort to pile dollars upon unexpended dollars in Air Force appropriations. Actually, the major portion of the Air Force reduction is simply application of rationality to requests for new appropriations so that previous over-funding of Air Force requirements can be eliminated . . . The new Joint Chiefs of Staff are soon to examine our entire program with meticulous care . . . Any needed modifications can and will be accomplished without impairment of any essential of our strength or delay in attainment of desired force levels."

By the time Scrivner finished reading the letter, the issue was decided. Debate went on for another day and a half, but every attempt to increase the bill was voted down. When Texan Mahon moved to give the Air Force another \$1.1 billion, the vote was 161 (mostly Democrats) to add the \$1.1 billion, 230 (mostly Republicans) against.

The \$34.4 billion package passed by the House is \$6.3 billion less than the Truman Administration proposed and \$1.3 billion less than the Eisenhower Administration requested. In the Senate, old friends of the Air Force were revving up to battle for more money when the bill hits the

floor there. No one could be sure what the outcome would be, but there was no doubt that Old Soldier Dwight Eisenhower's "personal endorsement" would carry tremendous weight in the Senate, too.

Pat & Herman

Utah's Senator Arthur Watkins was having a hectic time last week trying to pry loose the Emergency Migration bill to admit 240,000 aliens, including many Iron Curtain refugees. Opposing Watkins' bill are crafty old Pat McCarran, a Democrat who suspects that most aliens are undesirable, and Idaho's Herman Welker, a member of the Republican Party's staid branch.

The bill has substantial support, including President Eisenhower's urgent requests that it be passed as a key move in U.S. foreign policy. When refugees from Iron Curtain tyranny are excluded from the U.S., European neutralists are encouraged to say that one side of the cold war is as bad as the other.

Beclouded Aim. When the bill first came before Watkins' immigration subcommittee two months ago, McCarran promptly demanded a ten-day delay of the hearings while he took his wife to the Mayo Clinic. Watkins was willing. Then McCarran wandered on to Los Angeles, began holding hearings on another subject, and blandly asked Watkins for three more weeks' delay. He was refused, and the immigration hearings began—over the roaring protests of Idaho's Welker. Then, three weeks ago, at a meeting of the parent Judiciary Committee, Pat made his slickest move—a resolution calling for further delay, in the hope that the bill would not reach the floor at this session. McCarran beclouded the real aim of his motion so well that it carried, 6-4. (Among the six was that connoisseur of humanitarian and internationalist Estes Kefauver.)

Moments later, the confused Senators realized what they had done and called for reconsideration. But it was too late—Pat and Herman had left the room and the committee had to recess for lack of a quorum. Last week the Judiciary Committee finally reversed itself, and voted to consider the bill.

At the explosive meeting, some Senators were close to fistfuffs. "Sit down and shut up!" North Dakota's Bill Langer shouted when McCarran, with obstruction in his Wedgwood eyes, started to talk. When Illinois' Everett Dirksen voted with the majority, Herman Welker was bitter. "The Senator from Illinois need never call on me to speak for his campaign committee," he snarled. "This is politics and not politics. It is intended to elect Saltonstall, Ferguson and Hendrickson . . ." When I say where I stand, I stand up." Then Welker stood up. Then he sat down. Dirksen smiled faintly.

Supreme Test. Pat & Herman next tried a new tactic—stretching out the hearings indefinitely with a parade of witnesses. Through the week, Watkins' Job-like patience finally outlasted Pat & Herman. This week the bill comes before the Judiciary Committee in what will be the supreme test of McCarran's strength and influence in the committee he bossed for so long. The bill will probably squeeze through, but on the Senate floor Watkins still faces a violent battle before the gates can open for the 240,000 aliens.

AGRICULTURE

Ezra's Quandary

In St. Paul, Minn. last Feb. 11, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson laid down a basic Benson principle: "We seek a minimum of restrictions on farm production and marketing . . ." Last week Secretary Benson, still firmly devoted to that principle, nevertheless moved toward more restriction. He established marketing quotas on the 1954 U.S. wheat crop.

No Choice. No such quota controls have been set on wheat since Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard fixed them for the 1943 crop. Benson had no choice. The 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act, still in effect, says that the wheat-marketing restriction machinery must be thrown into gear when the wheat supply reaches the "crisis point." That point is keyed to the prospects for domestic consumption and export of wheat. When this year's bumper crop is in, the total supply is expected to be 17 billion bushels,† the greatest on record, 28% above the crisis point.

One factor in the wheat glut is a sharp drop in the export market. U.S. exports of all farm products this year are running 30% under last year. Chief reason: the tremendous shortages created by World

* In Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey, which the three Senators represent, immigration is a sensitive issue among large foreign-born groups.

† Enough to fill a train of grain cars extending from the U.S. to Pakistan.



IDAHO'S WELKER

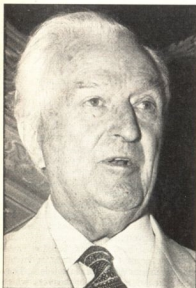
He stood up and sat down.

War II have largely abated. This returns the U.S. to the familiar situation where protection for its own producers, including some farmers, keeps other nations from earning enough dollars to buy U.S. products.

Longing Eye. The next step Benson's Agriculture Department must take into the wheat field is to fix acreage allotments for individual wheat farmers. Benson's staff is delaying that step until Congress acts on bills that will increase the total allowed U.S. wheat acreage. If the limit is raised, the acreage cuts (which would average 30% under the present limit) would not be so severe. After the department sets farm-by-farm allotments, wheat farmers will vote on whether they want the quotas. If two-thirds approve, all wheat grown on allotted acreage will be supported at 90% of parity. If more than one-third vote no (which is considered highly unlikely), there will be no quotas, and supports will drop to 50% of parity.

The wheat-quota decision is only one instance in which Secretary Benson has been forced to sacrifice principle. He is the victim of an ever-mounting headache created by high, rigid price supports. The supports encourage farmers to overproduce; overproduction menaces prices; falling prices lead to more support and/or quota restrictions on production. Because of falling prices and the demands of dairy farmers, Benson continued dairy price supports at 90% of parity. As a result of the drought in the Southwest, he moved in to hold up the cattle market. To prevent a glut in cotton, he will almost certainly have to set acreage and marketing controls on the 1954 crop.

While Ezra Taft Benson still has a longing eye on the free-market goal, the weather, declining exports and an inherited farm program (which the Eisenhower Administration has made no move to change) are pushing him rapidly in the other direction.



NEVADA'S MCCARRAN

He sat down and shut up.

United Press

THE BRICKER AMENDMENT: A Cure Worse Than The Disease?

"One of the greatest constitutional crises the country has ever faced," said the American Bar Association, and argued that the Bricker Amendment should be passed to protect the Union from dire peril.

"The most momentous constitutional issue since President Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court," said the *Washington Post*, and argued that the Bricker Amendment should be defeated to protect the Union from dire peril.

This week the U.S., quietly and in measured tones, is in the midst of a constitutional great debate. Ohio's junior Senator, Republican John William Bricker, touched it off by proposing a constitutional amendment. Its main aim: to restrict the making of U.S. domestic law by international treaty. Earnest Lawyer Bricker argues that his amendment would plug "a dangerous constitutional loophole." Members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet argue that it would "damage [the] balance of power" between Congress and the President and "completely hamstringing" the conduct of foreign relations, and Wisconsin's Senator Alexander Wiley calls the amendment "the most dangerous thing that has ever been brought before Congress." But 44 other Republican Senators (and 19 Democratic Senators) agreed to cosponsor the Bricker Amendment. Several state bar associations have endorsed it, but the New York State Bar Association denounces it as "unnecessary, unwise, divisive and dangerous."

The Supreme Law. The debate turns on a clause (Article VI, Clause 2) in the U.S. Constitution that makes treaties—along with federal laws and the Constitution itself—"the supreme Law of the Land . . . any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." Laws must be made "in pursuance" of the Constitution, but treaties need only be made "under the Authority of the United States," i.e., by the President, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate . . . provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

Thus treaty provisions can, without legislation, become internal law, enforceable on individual citizens and overriding conflicting laws, both state and federal. If a treaty provision is not enforceable as it stands, Congress has the power under Article I to make "necessary and proper" laws to put it into effect.

As interpreted by the Supreme Court, Article VI means that treaty provisions, or "necessary and proper" laws based on the treaties, can regulate matters that the Constitution otherwise reserves to the states and the people. After federal courts had declared a 1913 migratory-bird protection law invalid on the ground that it violated the Tenth Amendment ("The powers not delegated . . . are reserved . . ."), the U.S. and Canada agreed by treaty to protect birds that flew between the two countries. Then Congress passed a law similar to the 1913 law. In 1920, in the famous *Missouri v. Holland* decision, the Supreme Court upheld the statute, ruling in effect that the Federal Government can derive from treaties legislative powers not specifically granted by the Constitution.

A Deliberate Step. Advocates of the Bricker Resolution argue that such broad interpretations of the treaty power as *Missouri v. Holland* go beyond what the Constitution's authors intended—and can do untold damage in fields far more important than bird legislation. But history indicates that the authors of the Constitution knew what they were doing and had good reasons for doing it. The Articles of Confederation

had foundered largely because the national government had no power to make the states observe treaties. The 1783 peace treaty with Great Britain provided that property rights of Britons and loyalists would be respected in the U.S., but several American states passed property laws grossly discriminating against loyalists. Said Virginia's James Madison at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787: "The necessity of some adequate mode of preventing the states in their individual characters from defeating the constitutional authority of the states in their united character . . . had been decided by a past experience."

So, while preserving the federal structure of the Union and carefully limiting the powers of Congress in domestic legislation, the men of 1787 deliberately made "the states in their united character," i.e., the Federal Government, entirely sovereign in dealing with foreign nations—the laws and reserved powers of the states notwithstanding. In doing that, the framers gave the Federal Government an immense power.

In the 166 years since 1787, virtually the only limit put upon the treaty power by the Supreme Court is that a treaty may not "authorize what the Constitution forbids." Even that limitation has been questioned. A circuit court of appeals declared: "It is doubtful if the courts have power to declare the plain terms of a treaty void and unenforceable."

In April 1952, before he knew he was going to be the next Secretary of State, Lawyer John Foster Dulles said in a speech: "The treaty-making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties make international law, and also they make domestic law . . . They are, indeed, more supreme than ordinary laws. [They] can override the Constitution . . . cut across the rights given to the people by their constitutional Bill of Rights." This passage was taken as a Dulles endorsement of the American Bar Association's move to change the Constitution by limiting the treaty power.

A year later, testifying against the Bricker Amendment, Secretary Dulles said that though the treaty power was indeed "liable to abuse," it had not in fact been abused. The U.S. has made some unwise arrangements with foreign countries, but the Government's power to make domestic law by treaty has not led to grave oppression or any obvious violations of the Bill of Rights.

How the Fight Arose. Why, then, are constitutional provisions written in 1787 and left untouched until now suddenly under attack? Because recent years have seen what Secretary Dulles called a "trend toward trying to use the treaty-making power to effect internal social changes." Example: a Truman-appointed committee suggested in 1947 that certain provisions of the United Nations Charter gave the Federal Government power to enact "civil rights" legislation which could not have been enacted before the charter was signed.

What alarms Bricker & Co. is the possibility that, in this era of statism and the reform-by-treaty urge, the U.S. might enter into treaties that sooner or later could be used to enlarge the power of the Federal Government or even to dilute or undermine the Bill of Rights. Says Illinois' Senator Everett Dirksen, a red-hot supporter of the Bricker Amendment: "We are in a new era of international organizations. They are grinding out treaties like so many eager beavers which will have effect on the rights of American citizens."



Herblock—© 1953 The Washington Post Co.
"WE WANT TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH."

Since 1945, the U.S. has:

❑ Ratified the U.N. Charter, Articles 55-56 of which pledge members to promote, among other things, "conditions of economic and social progress" and respect for rights "without distinction as to race."

❑ Endorsed (but not ratified) the Genocide Convention. Setting out to make mass murder an international crime (and it was a crime, whatever the U.N. might say or not say), a U.N. commission ended up with a complex document defining "genocide" to include "causing . . . mental harm" to members of "a national, ethnical, racial or religious group." Under such a far-afied provision, expressions of honest opinion might become crimes.

❑ Helped draft a U.N. Covenant of Human Rights. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was for two years chairman of the drafting commission, but the influence of delegates from the Soviet Union and other dictatorships is apparent in the document. The covenant dilutes such natural rights as freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly by mixing them with highly dubious "rights." Some of these "rights" would enlarge government powers instead of restricting them. According to the covenant, for example, the state is obliged to see to such things as "healthy development of the child" and "environmental hygiene" and "the right of everyone" to a job, fair wages, adequate housing, education and "a continuous improvement of living conditions." These goals are desirable, but if a government determinedly set out to provide them "for everyone" (which it could not do anyway), it would have to become even more totalitarian than, say, the Soviet Union.

When the steel strike came before the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Vinson gave an example of how lawyers, bent on enlarging the federal power, can use the existence of treaties in an effort to make domestic law. Vinson's main argument was that Truman derived a power to seize the steel mills from the existence of an international emergency. He buttressed this by recalling that the U.N. covenant and the North Atlantic Treaty bind the U.S. to resist armed attack against any member nation. In his view, Truman's seizure was justified, in part, by the obligation of the U.S. to keep up its promised deliveries of steel products to its allies.

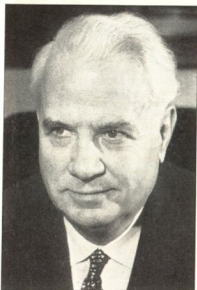
Fortunately, Vinson's was a minority view. If the court majority had upheld the steel seizure, with an argument based partly on treaties, the Bricker Amendment would be a lot further along than it now is.

Dangers of the Amendment. Alarmed at the prospect of reform-by-treaty, or revolution-by-treaty, a Seattle lawyer named Frank E. Holman, then president of the American Bar Association, set out five years ago on a crusade to save the Constitution by amending its treaty-power provisions. Among the allies he enlisted was Senator Bricker, who introduced his now-famed resolution in September 1951, and reintroduced it in the first days of the 83rd Congress.

In its current form, after two major rewritings, the Bricker Amendment says:

1) "A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

2) "A treaty shall become effective as



SENATOR BRICKER

Walter Bennett

100 agreements a day in the NATO setup alone. If Congress started "regulating" that process, the U.S. would get no international business done.

Where the Issue Stands. When the Bricker Resolution popped up in the 83rd Congress, Dwight Eisenhower and his Cabinet took a hard look at it and decided to fight it. Secretary Dulles and other Eisenhower officials last April rode up to Capitol Hill to appear before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Crux of their arguments: this is no time to throw a monkey wrench into the country's foreign-relations machinery. There is no need for safeguards against such treaties as the Human Rights Covenant, said Dulles, because the Administration does "not intend to become a party to any such covenant"—or to other treaties outside the "proper field" of international relations.

Bricker was not softened, but he did try to get around some of the Administration's objections by rewriting his resolution. The Administration was still far from satisfied. Last

week Eisenhower & Co. and Bricker & Co. were huddling in a search for words that would satisfy both sides. They were not likely to find a formula. The President is determined to fight any amendment that would seriously damage either the country's foreign-relations machinery or the balance between the executive and legislative powers.

The Administration does not argue that the Bricker Amendment is totally pointless. It recognizes the same danger that worries Bricker and his supporters. But it contends that the present scope of the treaty-making power is necessary and that the nation has a safeguard in the requirement that treaties must be approved by the President and two-thirds of the Senators. As Secretary Dulles said in his testimony: "It takes quite an artist to amend the Constitution . . . The men who wrote it did a very good job."

* An arrangement the authors rejected in 1987, voting down a motion—the Bricker Amendment of its day—that no treaty would be binding "which is not ratified by law."



CHIEF JUSTICE VINSON

Walter Bennett

INVESTIGATIONS

Uncheckable Charge

"The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the U.S. today is composed of Protestant clergymen." This astounding and inherently uncheckable statement appears in the July issue of the *American Mercury* under the byline of Joseph B. Matthews. No sooner had his article been spotted than the protests began to crackle.

Main target of the uproar was Senator Joseph McCarthy, whose investigating committee three weeks ago hired J. B. Matthews as its executive director. Few Americans have held a Red hunting license longer or beat the bushes harder than J. B. Matthews. After getting an A.B. degree from Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., he was a Methodist lay missionary in Java, translated a hymnal into Malay, later studied at Union Theological Seminary, taught Oriental languages and current events at Fisk and Howard Universities for Negroes. He became a Socialist, and, unlike most U.S. Socialists, an active fellow traveler of the Communists, belonging to 28 Commie fronts. In 1934 he broke with the party. Subsequently he went to work as chief investigator for the Dies committee, a job he held until 1945. Since then he has maintained what is probably the largest private file on U.S. Communists and suspected Communists.

Most of Matthews' *Mercury* article relates to the activities of Protestant clergymen in front organizations where Communists had a more or less hidden control. Fronts were an important but not the most important part of Red activity in the U.S., and some evidence of duped clergymen is a long way from constituting "the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus."

Three Democratic members of the sub-



United Press

J. B. MATTHEWS
Slings at the pulpit.

committee indignantly denounced Matthews' *American Mercury* article as "a shocking and unwarranted attack." Matthews said that he had written it several months ago, and would not have done so if he had known he would be appointed by the committee. McCarthy said that the article was "hardly an attack upon the Protestant clergymen." Michigan's Republican Senator Charles E. Potter (whose vote would give anti-Matthews members of the seven-man committee a majority) announced that it was his "present" opinion that Matthews should be fired.

McCarthy Never Forgets

The Boston *Traveler's* Columnist Neal O'Hara is not a seeker after journalistic dynamite; his daily feature, "Take It From Me," is an innocuous collection of jokes, quizzes, fragments of news and "Thoughts While Shaving," and it is published on the comic page. O'Hara said he had no intention of stirring up a hornet's nest when he reflected (while shaving) last month that both Harvard's newly elected President Nathan Marsh Pusey and Senator Joe McCarthy live in the town of Appleton, Wis. (seat of Lawrence College, which Pusey has served as president for the last nine years).

In the hope of a squib for his column, however, O'Hara sat down after getting the lather off his chin and wrote a letter asking what the Senator thought of the new prexy. Harvardman O'Hara expected nothing more than a note saying McCarthy thought Neighbor Pusey was a fine fellow. But to O'Hara's amazement, McCarthy saw Red. He wrote:

"Dear Mr. O'Hara,

"Perhaps the best description of Pusey is that he is a man who has considerable intellectual possibilities, but who has neither learned nor forgotten anything since he was a freshman in college.

"He appears to hide a combination of bigotry and intolerance behind a cloak of phony, hypocritical liberalism.

"I do not think that Pusey is or has been a member of the Communist Party. However . . . his activities could well be compared to the undercover Communist who slaps at the Communist Party in general terms, cusses out the thoroughly well-known Communists, and then directs his energy toward attempting to destroy those who are really hurting the Communist Party . . . What motivates Pusey I have no way of knowing. He is what could be best described as a rabid anti-anti-Communist.

"You perhaps should keep in mind that I may not be entirely unbiased in my analysis of Pusey. In Wisconsin he endorsed and lent his support to libelous smear-campaign material . . . I am very happy that he has left my home town of Appleton. Regardless of who takes his place, it will be an improvement. In other words, Harvard's loss is Wisconsin's gain."

Translated, this meant that bitter Joe McCarthy was offended by Republican Pusey's one venture into active politics: allowing his name to be used last year with those of 70 other Wisconsin citizens who approved a \$1 campaign pamphlet entitled *The McCarthy Record*.

The Reopened Book

Apparently in response to President Eisenhower's Dartmouth speech against book-burners, Senator Joseph McCarthy last week decided to "clarify" the overseas-library situation, reopened the investigation (which was formally ended in May) and hailed to the stand some more writers whose works appear in U.S. Government libraries abroad.

White-haired Artist-Author Rockwell Kent, long accused of sympathy with Communism, made an active show at the



Walter Sanders—Life

NATHAN MARSH PUSEY
Hornets in the lother.



United Press

ROCKWELL KENT
Silence on the line.

end of Angler McCarthy's line.* The artist tried (but failed) to get into the record a statement accusing McCarthy himself of plotting to overthrow the Government by "force and violence" in favor of fascism. Kent admitted sending \$800 to the Communist Party in 1933—the money, however, was rent paid for his house by an "insulting" tenant and he had only given it to the Communists because it seemed the most "hateful thing" to do with it. Personally, he said, he knew "very little about the Communist Party."

But had Kent ever been a Communist? He took refuge in the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer. So did the other two authors, Richard Owen Boyer, one-time *New Yorker* writer and avowed Communist, and ex-N.Y.U. Professor Edwin B. Burgum.

OPINION

The Monstrous Falsehood

During the 1952 presidential campaign, liberal U.S. intellectuals-in-politics resented the term "egghead," reading it as part of an attack against intellectuality as such. British intellectuals, particularly of the left wing, have shown similar indignation against similar remarks. Last week Australian Colin Clark, a distinguished political economist now lecturing at Oxford, suggested that the debate is narrower than a supposed issue between intellectuals and "know-nothings."

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, Clark wrote: "What happened in the 1930s was that a substantial element among the university population and among authors and literary critics adopted Marxism. And what we are witnessing now is the complete discrediting of Marxism in all its forms—Bolshevik or Menshevik, extreme or moderate, academic or practical. And with this obstacle removed, the group who used to be called 'the intellectuals' quite naturally resume their proper position in the [British] national life as men who can influence, but not dominate, the development of the public taste and the course of public affairs."

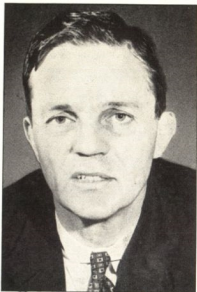
"This appears to be the happy development of events in Britain, but is far from true, alas, in the U.S. or the British Commonwealth countries, where academic Marxism—or crypto-Marxism—is stronger than ever. The almost unbearable tension in American academic and civil-service life at the present time springs from the intransigence of Senator McCarthy on the one hand, but on the other hand from the widespread adherence, amongst the younger university men in America, to the monstrous falsehood (and to the belief in a totalitarian state, which it implies) that all human actions, political, cultural or religious, arise ultimately from economic causes."

* U.S. Information Service is not the only arm of the Government in possession of Kent's work. Congress owns a mural called *On Earth—Peace*, which Kent painted in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee room.

A Liberal's Liberal

What does a liberal think a liberal is? Philadelphia's efficient liberal Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr., a distinct possibility as next year's Democratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania, has a definition in the current *Atlantic*. Mayor Clark defines U.S. liberalism in bold and naked terms of government compulsion seldom heard from liberals.

"A liberal," he writes, "[is] one who believes in utilizing the full force of government for the advancement of social,



Elwood P. Smith

MAYOR CLARK

In schools, a conditioned response,

political and economic justice at the municipal, state, national and international levels."

Mayor Clark, like Colin Clark (see above), believes that U.S. educators and other intellectuals are a potent force in U.S. politics. Says the mayor: "Fortunately, free compulsory education works for the liberals. . . . Big business has not yet taken over American education. Adlai Stevenson has more supporters among the schoolteachers and college professors than Tom Dewey. It is significant that what used to be called 'history' is now 'social studies.' Spiritually and economically, youth is conditioned to respond to a liberal program of orderly policing of our society by government, subject to the popular will, in the interests of social justice."

The Imaginary Parallel

In the New York *Times* letters column, Old Socialist Norman Thomas found a letter from Old Philosopher Bertrand Russell defending teachers who refuse to answer the questions of congressional committees. Britain's Russell compared the teachers' stand to George Washington's disobedience of the law and to the Christian martyrs' refusal to sacrifice to the emperor. This was too much for

Thomas, who this week fired off a letter of his own to the *Times*. Wrote he:

"Of course there is no absolute ethical command: 'Thou shalt always obey every law.' But there is a presumption in favor of obeying law. Strongly opposed as I am to McCarthyism, I am compelled to support the legitimacy of congressional investigations. I think the Jenner and Velde committees are doing rather more harm than good by their present inquiries, but the plain truth is that they are not as yet conducting a general fishing expedition into ideas and beliefs. They are questioning comparatively few teachers about their primary loyalties."

"They have brought about the imprisonment of no one and, with one possible exception, the only teachers dismissed are those who have refused to answer questions which are not illegal or necessarily impertinent. . . ."

"Would Bertrand Russell not agree that honest speech is a far better defense of civil liberty than silence plus a pleading of the Fifth Amendment? The parallel to George Washington or the Christian martyrs is imaginary."

ARMED FORCES

Brave New Army Team

If—and to many a soldier it seemed a big if—the Army's new ten-page Regulation 600-150-10 is systematically put into effect, G.I.s of the future will train, travel and fight in friendly, even inseparable groups of fours. The regulation, conceived in an effort to improve morale by allowing men who become buddies to stick together, instructs officers to begin putting together four-man teams during the early weeks of training. Once picked, the men will team up in the field, sit together in mess halls, bunk in the same barracks space. Theoretically, they will be transferred overseas as a unit and will not be separated on troopships. The regulation, however, contains the phrase "wherever possible" at regular intervals, a piece of forethought regarded cynically by some soldiers but with a certain sense of relief by others—since Regulation 600-150-10, unlike the civil laws relating to marriage, contains no provision at all for divorce.

COMMUNISTS

Aloha

In Honolulu on the Fourth of July, five men, dressed in bright aloha sports shirts, and a dapperly dressed woman, Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, climbed into a paddy wagon as gaily as if it were a station wagon on the way to a picnic. Communist leaders in the islands, they were on their way to prison. A colleague, Jack W. Hall, Harry Bridges' labor lieutenant in Hawaii, was out on \$15,000 bail. Last month a jury found the seven guilty of a Communist plot to advocate overthrow of the government (*TIME*, June 29). Last week Judge Jon Wiig sentenced the six men to five years in prison, \$5,000 fine. Mrs. Fujimoto got three years, \$2,000 fine.

ILLINOIS

"Billy the Kid"

When a boyish-looking Republican named William G. Stratton was elected governor of Illinois last year, not much was expected of him. The 39-year-old politician with a pompadour and an adolescent voice seemed unlikely to fill Adlai Stevenson's shoes. The liberals labeled Stratton a reactionary. Even the old pols in his own party looked upon him as an upstart, and some of them had an uncomplimentary nickname for him: "Billy the Kid."

Last week, as the Illinois legislature packed up and went home, the Republican detractors of Billy the Kid were looking back on his first six months in office with amazed admiration. Stratton's record

showed some substantial items. He wiped out a Stevenson increase of \$8,000,000 a year in truck license fees, an act that his opponents and even some of his friends said was an unmerited reward to trucking interests for supporting him last year. Some Illinois political observers thought that Stratton had also traded away too many of his aims, e.g., reform of the antiquated judicial system, to get his reapportionment bill through. But Stratton insisted that he would fight for judicial reform in the next session of the legislature. Welfare and education leaders were horrified because he cut the state welfare budget 8% and refused to give the University of Illinois a bigger budget.

On appointments, Stratton (who handles all patronage personally) came up with a 200-volt shock for those who con-

Career Politician. The politicians and pundits who sold the new governor short failed to give sufficient weight to a basic fact: Bill Stratton was well schooled in practical politics. His father, William J. Stratton, a backslapping ice & coal man from Gurnee, was Illinois' director of conservation (he made almost every owner of a gun or a fishing pole a game warden) in the 1920s, served as Illinois Secretary of State in 1928-33. Young Bill, fascinated by politics, roamed the State Capitol, watched the legislature at work, and hit the campaign trail with his father before he was out of knee pants.

When he went to the University of Arizona (his mother was living there for her health), young Stratton majored in political science. After he graduated in 1934, he got a job as a traveling salesman in Illinois, chiefly because he could meet a lot of people that way. During the campaign last year, he had a standing bet with newsmen that before he walked a block in any town someone would greet him with "Hi, Bill." He never lost a bet. Said he: "My father used to say he knew 250,000 people in Illinois. I think I know more than that."

In 1940, at 26, he was elected Congressman-at-large and soon got a reputation as a reactionary. He was an isolationist, e.g., against Lend-Lease, and he permitted a crony of German Propagandist George Sylvester Viereck to use the Stratton congressional frank. But that did not seem to hurt him politically in Illinois. At 28 he was elected state treasurer, the youngest man ever to hold a major state office. After serving in the Navy (lieutenant, j.g.) in the Pacific, he went back to Congress as a reformed isolationist (he beat Emily Taft Douglas, the wife of U.S. Senator Paul Douglas). When he was nominated for governor last year, he was again serving as state treasurer.

A New Meaning. All the political experience paid off when Stratton moved into the governor's office. Adlai Stevenson had kept himself somewhat isolated from day-to-day political maneuvers, but Stratton inaugurated an "open-house" day on which he would talk to anyone who came along. ("It serves two purposes. I meet the people and they meet me.") He and his attractive brunette wife, Shirley, invited legislators over to the governor's mansion for dinner. Inevitably, the conversation got around to the Stratton program. At the right moment, he told the Republicans that the reapportionment bill was the one he "really wanted." At the same time, he let the Democrats know that he would not push the legislation they did not want if they would help pass his "must" bills that meant the most to him.

As the legislators headed home last week, no one was ready to say flatly that William Stratton would outdo Adlai Stevenson's good record as governor. But after six months of Stratton, Billy the Kid had a different meaning in Illinois. It meant a hard-riding, fast-drawing governor who knows how to get what he wants.



Walter Sanders—Life

GOVERNOR STRATTON AT "OPEN HOUSE"
"I meet the people and they meet me."

made slow-starting Adlai Stevenson's first six months in office look like a political-science-class picnic.

After 42 Years. In three major legislative fields, he succeeded where Stevenson failed:

☐ He got the legislature to pass two bills strengthening the Chicago Crime Commission, tightening the perjury law and permitting immunity for key witnesses;

☐ He put over a long sought new mine safety code;

☐ Most surprising of all, he pushed through a bill to reapportion the state's legislative districts, a measure which Illinois governors have sought in vain for 42 years.

In part, these successes reflect the fact that Stratton was working with a legislature controlled by his own party. (Adlai Stevenson had a majority in only the lower house during his first session, in neither during the second.) But the Stratton successes also reflect a high degree of practical political ability.

The debit side of the Stratton ledger

considered him reactionary: he appointed a Negro, Chicago's able Lawyer-Editor Joseph Bibb, as director of public safety, one of the state's most sensitive and important positions. Bibb is the first Negro to occupy a cabinet post in any state since Reconstruction days in the South (TIME, Dec. 29). Said Stratton: "If Bibb makes a success of his job, as I'm convinced he will, it's bound to contribute to better understanding between the races and to have a good effect all around." So far, Bibb is doing a highly competent job, has proved that Stratton was right.

Last week Governor Stratton gave Illinois liberals another pleasant surprise. He vetoed a loyalty-oath bill sponsored by Republican State Senator Paul W. Broyles, whom the liberals consider a bush-league Joe McCarthy. There were some sound anti-subversive points in the bill, said Governor Stratton, but it went too far when it called for loyalty oaths from every public employee down to the township road dragger.

WAR IN ASIA

BATTLE OF KOREA

Big Day

Dozens of swept-wing F-86 Sabre jets streaked north across the Korean battle-line one morning last week, climbing steadily but slowly to conserve fuel. At the Yalu at 45,000 feet they found what they were looking for, and Russian-made MIG-15s began falling from the sky. In the afternoon the Sabres went back to the job. By nightfall they had destroyed 15 MIGs, set a new record for a single day's action (previous record: 13 MIGs downed on July 4, 1952), and brought the month's MIG total to 74. Delighted, the Fifth Air Force's new boss, Lieut. General Samuel Anderson, announced that in 75 days the Sabres had shot down 143 MIGs, with only one Sabre lost in air-to-air combat.

Last week's big day belonged to the aces. Back in harness was Major James Jabara, who became the first jet ace in 1951, to shoot down his 13th and 14th MIGs. Colonel James Johnson, 37-year-old commander of the Fourth Fighter-Interceptor Wing, destroyed his tenth. Another oldster, Lieut. Colonel Vermont Garrison, 37, who shot down eleven Nazi planes in World War II, got his ninth MIG the same day. Among the younger aces who added to their scores was Captain Ralph Parr, 28, who flew 165 fighter-bomber missions on his first Korean tour in 1951. Said Parr after destroying his seventh MIG: "I waited two years for this, and I'm going to make the most of it."

Struggle of Wills

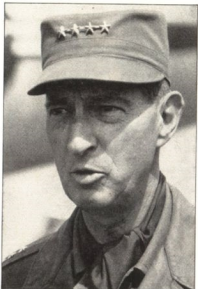
Not just the question of who is right, but who has most power, was at issue this week in the U.S.'s battle of wills with stubborn old Syngman Rhee. When it came down to it, Rhee had an imposing show of power. How to counter it was the subject of a conference called by Mark Clark, and attended by Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins, Eighth Army Commander Maxwell Taylor and Far East air and naval commanders. Clark & Co. decided that Rhee could:

1) Free the remaining 8,000 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners. Clark has already taken some precautions by moving the 8,000 into two camps under U.S. Army and Marine guards. If a breakout is attempted anyway, Clark (with Washington's backing) has ordered the camp commanders not to shoot to kill or wound, but to fire into the air or the ground and to use non-lethal gases. If most or all of the 8,000 escape in spite of these measures, Clark considers this a lesser evil. Reason: the Communists have already shown that they care much less about the 27,000 already turned loose than about U.S. ability to get on with a truce.

2) Order the Korean Service Corps (more than 100,000 Korean porters and others working for the U.N. Command), the dockworkers at Pusan, Inchon and other ports, and the railway workers to

leave their work. In a time of active combat, with the front in need of a steady stream of supply, such a move by Rhee would be crippling. If the fighting in most sectors is at a standstill, as it now is, the move would be only a serious inconvenience.

3) Refuse to abide by the truce, and attack the Communists. Clark is already considering a redeployment of front-line units so that the eastern two-thirds of the line will be solidly held by ROKs, the western one-third—guarding the approaches to Seoul—by non-Koreans. Without U.N. air support, ammunition, fuel and tactical advice, the ROKs would have little sustained offensive strength. Their only hope is that the U.N. forces would sooner or



Michael Rougier—Lieut.

GENERAL CLARK

More than right and wrong.

later have to get involved in the battle too, if only to preserve their own flanks.

Looking on, the Peking radio betrayed something akin to sympathy for the U.S. predicament. It no longer called Rhee a U.S. puppet, and even for the first time spoke of the U.S. as a democratic nation. Rhee's actions, said Peking in a July 4 broadcast, constitute "an insult to the spirit of independence and democracy of the American people and their ancestor, Washington." If these nosegays are any index, the Reds are as anxious for a truce as ever—perhaps more so.

BATTLE OF INDO-CHINA

Cleared for Action

After months of tortuous indecision, a French government was at action stations last week. The order: buoy up the nation's economy. With each succeeding day (including Sunday), the government sinks \$6,000,000 deeper into the red. Millifranc notes are pouring from the government

printing presses to float government pay-rolls, but soon the inflation must be plugged or the economy will be in danger of foundering.

With taxation at 33% of the gross national product (compared with 20% in the U.S.), a compensating increase in revenue is out of the question. What cuts can be made? The social-welfare budget is an obvious choice for surgery, but with the left-wing members dominating the Assembly, no government could survive an attack on this. Last year Premier Pinay made a success by slashing long-term investments, but the gain was temporary, the loss to industry permanent.

The Unpopular War. The department every French politician has in mind, but has not yet dared meddle with, is defense. France's annual military expenditure accounts for about 37% of the budget. Of this amount nearly half, including a half-billion-dollar contribution from the U.S., drains away in the war in Indo-China. If that unpopular war, now in its seventh year, could be brought to a close, France's economic problem might be solved. More than that, the country would be in better shape to play its part in the European Defense Community: with more troops at home it would have less reason to fear a rearméd West Germany. So argues an increasing number of politicians, whose spokesman, Pierre Mendès-France, came close to being Premier five weeks ago. Watching the U.N. negotiating with the Communists in Korea, they feel that there can be no dishonor in opening negotiations with the Viet Minh Communists.

France is not yet ready for Mendès-France's solutions. The expendable standard in government of Premier Joseph Laniel was not talking truce last week, but it took the first move in setting up a situation from which advances might be made. It offered a larger measure of independence to Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, the states of Indo-China; to encourage them to take a larger share in their own defense.

Doing Less. Architect of the French plan is shrewd little Vice Premier Paul Reynaud, who visualizes a new French Union with wider, less binding provisions, after the style of the British Commonwealth, one which offers the small, weak states many advantages, but from which they may secede at will. "I don't see how that could happen," he adds, "because they wouldn't last 24 hours." At week's end, Viet Nam had accepted the French proposals, Laos was undecided, but Cambodia's King Norodom was acting as cagily as Syngman Rhee.

In Paris, the French Cabinet studied the plans of General Henri Navarre for a fall offensive against the Viet Minh, and moved sharp-eyed Ambassador Maurice Dejean from Tokyo to be Commissioner General in Saigon. Said Dejean: "They [the Associated States] will get all the freedom they want, limited only by the amount they will accept."

NEWS IN PICTURES

YOUNGSTERS IN THE SUMMERTIME: FUN FOR MANY, BUT TROUBLE TOO



IN THE SWIM: Enterprising Chicago mothers beat city's searing 95° heat by setting out rows

of family washtubs filled with cool water, let the children splash away to their hearts' content.

BEHIND THE BARS: Robert Morine, 13, stuck behind ladder at Troy, N.Y., grimaces unhappily as rescuers arrive. Soon freed, youngster promptly plopped in water for delayed swim.

Associated Press

Associated Press





Associated Press



WELCOME VISITOR: Polio Victim Joe Sesser, 15, of Longview, Texas, gets loving greeting from pet terrier. Since dog came to stay two months ago, young patient has improved to the point where he can leave his iron lung for hours at a time.

N.Y. Journal American—International



TEEN-AGE CASUALTY: Salvatore de Prima, 16, gets first-aid treatment after being shot near heart during "rumble" with carload of gun-toting boys from rival gang in New York City.

INTERNATIONAL

COLD WAR

Gathering of the Commissars

Borodino is a name often heard in Moscow. It is a village about 70 miles westward, where Marshal Kutusov's Russian army made a last-ditch stand against Napoleon in 1812, and where in World War II a hard-fought battle stopped the Germans. Red propagandists made a Soviet symbol of Borodino. When the Foreign Ministry planned its new skyscraper after the war, it chose a site overlooking the Borodino bridge by which the historic highway from the west enters Moscow. There last week top Soviet policymakers met to plot the strategy of a diplomatic Borodino.

It was a battle of deeper attrition than many in the West yet realized. The confusion in Russian leadership has weakened Communist ranks everywhere, given the opponents of Communism an opportunity for frontal attack. In East Germany the Red army is fully engaged in the task of suppressing rioting workers. Berlin newspapers were full of reports of violent uprisings in Poland, which many a U.S. newspaper headlined, though no responsible Allied source confirmed the reports. In Hungary an effort was being made to head off trouble by making sweeping changes in the regime (see below).

No one could judge how deep the unrest went into Soviet territory, but recent concessions to nationalist feeling in Georgia, Latvia and the Ukraine indicated a wavering of Soviet power in those theoretically monolithic states. It was becoming clearer every day that the recent conciliatory attitude of the Soviet towards the West is dictated by internal weakness.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry moved to meet the new situation by an ingathering of ambassadors. From Washington came

Georgy N. Zarubin, from London Jacob A. Malik, from Paris Alexei P. Pavlov, from Berlin Vladimir S. Semenov. At week's end they were in conference with Deputy Premier Molotov and other Soviet leaders. Whatever counteroffensive they worked out, it would be for the defense of Moscow, and the fighting as tough as the battles of Borodino.

The Coffinmaker

(See Cover)

Among the hundreds of German and Austrian Communists who went to Spain in the '30s to fight in the civil war, the man to fear most was a taciturn, cold-eyed German named Walter Ulbricht. In Albalade, far behind the Republican lines, Special Agent Ulbricht set up a German section of the OGPU and, on Moscow's orders, proceeded to rid the Communist ranks of Trotskyites. For those special cases which did not respond to the lash, the pliers, the hot wires and the other accepted tools of his craft, Ulbricht fashioned a tiny cell of granite blocks in which a prisoner could neither stand nor sit. Those who lived to tell called it Ulbricht's "stone coffin."

Walter Ulbricht moved on to bigger things. With mortar made in Moscow, he built a stone coffin for a land of 18 million people and called it the German Democratic Republic.

But killing individual Trotskyites and killing a nation are not the same. For eight years, the people of Soviet Germany crouched in the crypt that Soviet might and Walter Ulbricht's Communist regime built for them, unable to sit in comfort or stand in freedom. Then they rose up, and Walter Ulbricht's masterpiece began to show cracks.

Symbol of Failure. One day last week, the coffinmaker stood before a crowd in Potsdam's Platz der Nationen. At 60, he is a sturdy, thick-bodied man, with thinning brown hair and dark eyes that dart busily above pouches of crow's feet. A mustache shades his upper lip, and a goatee bobs from the point of his chin in disarming capriciousness. It is much like Lenin's goatee—a comparison Walter Ulbricht has long encouraged, for most of his life he has dreamed of becoming Germany's Lenin, the triumphant father and leader of a Communist Germany.

Instead, he is the most hated man in Germany.

The crowd before him was sullen and restless; several thousand had been dragged from their homes and jobs by Communist *Vertrauensleute* (trustees) and herded into the square. Around the flanks hovered armed, blue-uniformed men of the Communist *Volkspolizei*; just out of sight, their guns ready for any signs of trouble, were soldiers of the Soviet army. The man who wanted to be Lenin spoke, not in triumph but in apology.

"Measures to improve the living conditions of our people . . . will . . . be carried out," said Ulbricht in harsh Saxony

German. ". . . We know we can improve the living standards of the people only by a permanent increase of working productivity, by better organization . . . by making up production lost by the unrest."

They were the words of failure, and the man who spoke them a symbol of failure. Communism has been forced into ideological retreat inside its own empire. Eight years of striving to Bolshevize East Germany in the Soviet image failed in the uprising of June 17. In the westernmost, and in many ways the most strategic, outpost of the Kremlin orbit, people rose up, without arms or organization or leaders, against the whole strength of a totalitarian regime and the Soviet army of occupation. They were suppressed, and not one inch of ground was wrenched from beneath the Red flag. But in their audacity, the East Germans 1) exposed their bosses as scarecrows propped up only by Soviet guns, 2) obliged the Kremlin to promise a reversal of years of ruthless economic and political communization, and 3) punctured a myth which much of the West had come to believe—that Communist tyranny, once installed, is too efficient and too rocklike to be assuaged by revolt.

Saddle for a Cow. The prospect before Ulbricht is not at all the way Marx or Lenin or Stalin or Ulbricht had planned it. Before World War II ended, the Soviet master plan for Germany was drawn up and working. Roughly, it was laid out in three stages. Stage One: milk the occupation zone of Germany of all the industrial plants, tools, raw materials, foodstuffs and talent (i.e., top scientists and technicians) that could be transferred to war-damaged Russia. Stage Two: Bolshevize all means of material existence, and force-built agricultural East Germany into a workshop for Russia and the East European satellite states. Stage Three: through ruthless dis-



LENIN

Against the master's voice . . .

Associated Press



ULBRICHT

. . . the people's cry.

European



COMMUNIST COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION IN EAST BERLIN
"Only a family quarrel, of no concern to the West."

Werner Wunsch

cipline and indoctrination, build a Communist cadre so strong and reliable that it could serve in either of the two eventualities the Kremlin had to plan for—permanent division of Germany, with East Germany a Communist satellite, or a unified Germany, in which the Red core would be strong enough at least to neutralize Germany in the cold war.

Stalin did not underestimate the difficulties. "Communism," he once remarked to a diplomat, "fits Germans the way a saddle fits a cow." The job required an agent as cold and slippery as a block of ice, an unregenerate Dr. Faustus, to whom all East Germany would be a Margaret. Walter Ulbricht was ready. For 25 years the tailor's son from Leipzig had pursued the dark alchemy of Communist intrigue in preparation for the call.

His parents named him Ernst Paul Walter Ulbricht when he was born in 1893, but in later years he got to be known by many aliases—Comrade Cell, Comrade Motor, Sorenson, Urvich, Leo (and, behind his back, Billy Goat). At 15, he joined a workers' youth organization, at 17, the German Woodworkers' Union. At 19, he joined the Social Democratic Party, where he got acquainted with *Das Kapital*. When a renegade bloc of Socialists merged with Rosa Luxemburg's and Karl Liebknecht's *Spartakusbund* in 1920 to form the German Communist Party, Walter Ulbricht was there as a charter member. He was an enthusiastic organizer and well-crammed encyclopedia of the dictums and ambiguities of his idol, Lenin. But his prime talent was treachery.

When Thuringian workers were being egged on to revolt against the Weimar Republic in 1923, Walter Ulbricht was one of two Reds who doomed them by persuading Moscow that they needed no arms, "because every Thuringian worker already has a rifle behind his stove." When untrue rumors began to drift to Moscow in the '20s about the intelligentsia, which had assumed command of the German party, Zinoviev, the boss of the Comintern, went to the files, found that all the adverse reports had been signed by Com-

rade Ulbricht. When Moscow decided in 1925 that the German party must be atomized so that it would be utterly obedient to the Kremlin, it was Ulbricht, under the pseudonym Zelle (Cell), who proceeded to chop it into a confusion of small cells. Ulbricht plotted with the Nazis in the 1932 transport strike, which ruined the democratic Social Democrats and helped propel Hitler to power. He was among the first to flee Nazi Germany (although he tampered with his biography later to suggest that he had stayed for a while in Berlin to fight in the underground). He was the man to eliminate any comrades in Spain who had begun to doubt Stalin. In the Stockholm underground in 1940, he methodically turned over to the Gestapo any comrades in hiding who expressed dismay over the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. West Berlin police still hold a yellowed warrant for Ulbricht's arrest for the murder of two policemen in 1931.

Even in the company of men whose lives and works have been devoted to evil, Walter Ulbricht stands out as a man without warmth or sentiment, humor or mercy. "In Ulbricht," wrote a commentator who found some redeeming features in other German Communists, is "only the worst." Another once described him thus: "Ulbricht is the kind of man who wants to enter a house which is guarded by a policeman at the front door, then decides it is easier to go in by the back door. He first begs a slice of bread, then seduces the maid, cleans out the refrigerator, works his way into the master bedroom, steals the owner's clothes, and then strides through the house to the front door and tells the policeman to go away."

Compared to shrewder and more flexible Reds like Yugoslavia's Tito or Italy's Togliatti, Ulbricht is a small and limited man. But by the beginning of World War II, years of internal fratricide, Russian purges and Nazi scythe-swinging had cleaned German Communism of its commanding figures, and left only what Nikolaï Bukharin once called a band of "obedient dunces." To Moscow, Walter Ulbricht

seemed the safest choice. He was ordered to Moscow for most of the war years to prepare for the day when the Red flag would be raised over Berlin.

Ulbricht took up Soviet citizenship, helped organize German P.W.s and captured officers (among them, Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus) into the pro-Communist shock corps that was supposed to go home and paint Germany Red after V-day. The propaganda barrage laid down on the encircled *Wehrmacht* armies at Stalingrad was written by Ulbricht and delivered in his guttural German over front-line loudspeakers. In Moscow, where he rubbed elbows with Red princelings from all over Europe, e.g., Tito, Togliatti, Thorez, he shared quarters in the Lux Hotel with a plain, buxom German émigrée named Lotte Kühn (years later, in 1951, he made Lotte an honest woman).

The big call came on May 8, 1945. Walter Ulbricht rode into Berlin wearing his Moscow-groomed goatee and a Red army colonel's uniform. With a tight-lipped smile of triumph, he stood beside conquering Marshal Zhukov as Nazi Field Marshal Keitel performed the melancholy rite of surrender. As far as is known, Ulbricht never divested himself of his Soviet citizenship. But he did divest himself of the uniform, and, taking advantage of the anarchy of the hour, expropriated from a Berlin haberdasher a more fitting uniform—an expensive, double-breasted blue suit. In a dismal Berlin building formerly occupied by the carpenters' guild, he began work on the stone coffin.

Two Separate Germanys. The Soviet occupiers methodically harvested immense reparations from East Germany:

- ¶ An estimated \$2 billion a year in plants, tools and food.
- ¶ 100,000 scientists and technicians (including the bulk of Germany's best atomic scientists, jet-engine and submarine men).
- ¶ Expropriation of vast holdings left in Germany.
- ¶ Rights to the ore in Saxony's uranium fields.

As they did so, Ulbricht and a picked

cluster of trusted German Reds labored to erect a façade of legality and consent.

By 1947, when the mockery of four-power occupation in Germany was replaced by the reality of two separate Germanys, Ulbricht had put the eastern half in a Communist-style coalition (i.e., a partnership between one hungry shark and several slow-swimming mackerel) called the Socialist Unity Party (SED). The Social Democratic Party, by far the biggest in postwar East Germany, was drawn in and digested with the help of fawning, ambitious Otto Grotewohl of Braunschweig, onetime printer and longtime Socialist. Grotewohl sold out after such resolutely anti-Communist Socialists as Kurt Schumacher and Berlin's Ernst Reuter had refused to have anything to do

on behalf of a rubber-stamp Parliament. But in reality the SED runs the government (always subject to word from Moscow), and Walter Ulbricht runs the SED. He became the party's secretary general (the job on which Stalin built his power in Russia), as well as a member of its eight-man Politburo and its Central Committee. He whipped it into an organization of 1,300,000 members and bestowed on it a constitution which said baldly: "The party of Lenin and Stalin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is to enjoy among members and especially functionaries of our party absolute authority..." From Moscow to Soviet occupation headquarters in East Berlin to the squat SED House of Unity in Karl Liebknecht Platz, where the proconsul established quarters

plained the basic text for teachers' colleges. "Education and study form philosophies in people's minds."

WOMEN were organized into the Democratic Women's Federation (1,150,000), and put to work in mills and shops on behalf of "peace and unity."

PEASANTS were coerced into the Association for Mutual Peasants' Aid by the old Communist method—nonmembers pay high prices for goods and machinery, higher interest on loans. At least 70% of all farmland is by now splintered into holdings of 50 acres or less, and much of that was later caught up in the grim jumble of forced collectivization. If his bulls and heifers refused to respect the state-decreed "cattle reproduction" quota, the farmer was liable to imprisonment for sabotage; if his fields fell below the "delivery quota," his family stood in danger.

WORKERS were forced into a trade union that robs them of the right to strike, on the ground that "... the state protects the rights of workers." Around 80% of East German industry was confiscated by the Russians or nationalized; from Ulbricht's state planners came decree after decree expanding East Germany's production of heavy goods and cutting down on the quantity and quality of the shoes, clothes, utensils and other consumer goods the people needed.

"The Method of Three." For the working man, life became an Orwellian nightmare of cant and slogans, pressures and penalties. He went to a job picked for him by the government. At day's end he shuffled from the plant in shoddy shoes that cost too much (about 100 hours' wages) and wore out too soon to a home where the larder was lean (a pound of butter, when it was available, cost ten hours' wages) and hope even leaner. The regime coerced him into volunteer, unpaid "peace shifts." He had to march in parades to demand more hours' work of himself for no more pay. Plant managers and party planners raced to outdo each other with new gimmicks or old variations on the Soviet Stakhanovite system: P. Bykov's "rapid-lathe-operators' movement," J. Savitch's "rapid-grinders' movement," P. Duvanov's "movement for speeded-up baking of tiles," the "method of three" for cooperative laying of bricks—one man to slap on mortar, one to pass the brick, one to set the brick. The "work norm" became the laborer's master: if bricks laid or valves ground fell below inexorably increasing quotas set by the government, his wages fell.

And there were, of course, the police—the *Volkspolizei*, or People's Police. Some 90,000 East Germans were recruited into the Blue Police for plain cop duty. Another 130,000 put on the Soviet-style uniforms of the Brown Police to become the German Red army. Equipped with Soviet tanks, Maxim heavy machine guns and other modern weapons, they were organized into combat teams and an army group; some were assigned to a fleet of 31 arm'd ships, others to flight training in Yak-17s. Behind the "Vopos" rose the secret police, some 30,000 organized in



Associated Press

PUPPETS GROTEWOHL & PIECK
Among the mackerel, one hungry shark.

with Ulbricht. Grotewohl's price was the premiership for himself and secondary cabinet jobs for other Social Democrats. ("Eventually," explained a secret party memo, "the more active Communists will take over their positions.") The "bourgeois" parties swam obediently into the big fish's belly—the Christian Democrats, who got 2,400,000 votes in 1946, now number 90,000; the National Democrats, mostly former Nazis and *Wehrmacht* officers; the Democratic Peasants, a front group to help the Reds control farmers.

As frontman and President of the German Democratic Republic, out of his wartime Moscow sanctuary waddled old Wilhelm ("Papa") Pieck, a broad-bellied Communist of the old school who, like Ulbricht, went from carpentry to Communism. The nearest Communist equivalent of a baby-kissing politician, he lost his stamina for tough tasks and took to snoring through long speeches. Once a possible threat to Ulbricht, he is now, at 77, in Moscow for medical treatment.

For himself, Ulbricht reserved only a deputy premiership, one of six in the "Presidium," which rules East Germany

more fitting than a shabby carpenter's hall, flowed the mandates which sealed 18 million East Germans into the stone coffin.

Kindergarten & Up. From bedroom to locomotive cab, kindergarten to rocking chair, the plain German was jerked and jacked into the service of the state.

YOUTHS were enticed and bullied into the Free German Youth (FDJ), which now has 2,500,000 members. They were treated to blue-shirted uniforms, military training, daily Communist indoctrination and the old Nazi-Communist privilege of bullying their elders and informing on those who proved uncooperative. Example: FDJ bands raided churches at night to vandalize and cow East Germany's strong (16.6 million) Protestant community into submission. The youth who did not join found himself ostracized, barred from athletics (all run by FDJ). The classroom, from lowest country school to the once famed University of Berlin, was taken from Euclid and Goethe and given to Marx, Lenin and Stalin. The study of Russian was made compulsory in all schools and universities. "There is no education separate from politics," ex-

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NKVD style by a veteran (60) Red of the Spanish civil war and Moscow fraternity named Wilhelm Zaisser.

Organizer Ulbricht, it seemed, had saddled the cow. The more Moscow milked it, the more he tightened the cinch belts. There was a Two Year Plan, then a Five Year Plan. Steel production went up 500,000 tons above the prewar average for Eastern Junker Germany (to about 1,700,000 tons a year). Electric power output climbed 50% in two years. New hard-coal fields were opened, chemicals output went up 30% and East Germany seemed on the way to becoming the most important industrial area in Europe after the Ruhr.

But the squeeze was too much. What cream the cow produced went to Russia and the satellites, but nothing came back in return. The agricultural program broke down, and this spring a land historically known for surpluses fell short 600,000 tons of bread grain, 100,000 tons of sugar and 125,000 tons of the indispensable potato. Restaurants took to serving boiled potatoes only to customers who traded in an equal quantity of raw ones.

A Bottle of Beer. To East Germans, each impersonal statistic had personal significance. Wolfgang Fritsch, 36, drove a truck at the open-face uranium pits near Gera, in Saxony. He, his wife and two young children were eating even worse than right after the war; Wolfgang (he said later in the safety of a West Berlin refugee camp) could not remember having had a bottle of beer to drink in six months. The children's clothes, of cheap cotton, were falling apart. The work was getting harder and longer, but the pay stayed the same. At the mine, there were always the "trusties" to listen for careless talk; at least a dozen of Wolfgang's friends disappeared that way.

Werner David, 40, of Wolfen, an ex-P.W. (in Britain) and a clerk in the Agfa film plant, saw a lot of the plant's accounts. There were 14,000 men working for the Russians, who owned the plant and sold the film to the satellites. The norms kept going up. For a while, a worker on the enlargement machines had to make 800 enlargements a day to earn his 1.50 East German marks (about 6¢) an hour. Then it went up to 880, too many for a man to do if he stopped even for a moment. In his off hours, David helped his wife Gertrude on her parents' farm. Not long ago, when a drought ruined the potato crop, Gertrude drew the family money from the bank and bought potatoes on the black market to make up the fall "delivery quota." Gertrude, though already ill with TB, was sentenced to a year and a half in jail for "economic crimes."

In eight years, the team of Moscow and Ulbricht created hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Wolfgang Fritsches and Werner Davids. Proconsul Ulbricht, with his bodyguard of Vopos, his bulletproofed Zis sedan, his ten-room stucco villa in the Berlin suburb of Pankow, was aware of them but contemptuous. Arrests multiplied, the work norms jumped higher, and the zealous workers of the party fed more

and louder slogans into the town squares and public-address systems. The Fritsches were unarmed and leaderless, and Ulbricht had the Vopos and the Red army at his back. And the grumblers were Germans. Had not Lenin once sneered: "When Germans want to make a revolution and occupy a railroad station, they first buy tickets to the train platform?"

"It's Happened." All the evidence suggests that it was not the Ulbricht regime but the Russians themselves who first saw that there might be trouble from the Werners and the Wolfgangs. From the Soviet command went orders to the East Berlin regime to ease up: no more farm collectivization, more liberty for the Lutherans, more food for families. When the construction workers of Stalinallee in Berlin



REFUGEE DAVID
No meat, few potatoes.

marched against the latest 10% boost in work norms, the increase was abolished.

Werner David went home from the Agfa plant that night to a meal of potato and carrots. Behind locked doors he tuned his radio to West Berlin's U.S.-operated radio RIAS and heard about the Berlin protest march. It happened almost the same way at Wolfgang Fritsch's house. As he and his wife switched off the radio and went to bed, he muttered: "It's happened. It's happened." Next morning, at the Agfa plant, the uranium pits, the dockworks at Rostock, the heavy-machinery works in Magdeburg, at the center of Red Berlin, all across the country, the hatred and yearning exploded into the bloody rebellion of June 17.

For 48 hours, Walter Ulbricht's great edifice seemed about to tumble about its ears. His vaunted party, and his heavy-booted Vopos, could not put down the rebellion; the Soviet army had to do it for him. The revolters had cried for many things, but above all they cried for the downfall of Walter Ulbricht: "Down with

Spitzbart [pointed beard]!" "Down with the Ulbricht regime!" In the streets of East Berlin, he was burned in effigy.

As coldly, as tenaciously as always, Walter Ulbricht held on. It was all the work of Western provocateurs, said his propaganda machines—and the Soviet firing squads shot a few workers to prove it. The Reds also, by their own official admission, jailed 50,000 people. But in a slip of the tongue, Ulbricht contradicted himself on Western responsibility for the riots. "It is only a family quarrel," said he, "of no concern to the West."

For the time being at least, Walter Ulbricht still reigned in Moscow's name. From meeting hall to city square to factory, he toured his simmering satrapy, to soothe grim-faced workers with promises and lash frightened party workers with threats. The Vopos clustered about him, and the Soviet army lay only a soft shout away. He had not changed. He was still the coffinmaker.

THE ALLIES

Palaver on the Eleventh Floor

In Washington this week, the Foreign Ministers of France and Britain will meet with the U.S. Secretary of State to ponder the state of the Western World. A "poor man's Bermuda" was what Washington was called it, for this was a last-minute substitute for the conference of the Big Three leaders which was called off by the illness of Winston Churchill. The foreign secretaries will meet in less dramatic fashion in an air-conditioned room on the eleventh floor of the old State Department Annex. But their mission is just as important: to reinvigorate a taken-for-granted alliance that has shown signs of wilting in the hot, unexpected gusts of the Soviet "peace offensive."

- The agenda for the conference:
- 1) Trends in the Soviet Union.
 - 2) Developments in Germany.
 - 3) Western Europe's defense (NATO, EDC, etc.).
 - 4) Korea.
 - 5) Indo-China.

The answers to all five turn on the interpretation of one: widespread signs of unrest in the Soviet empire. The Americans, eyeing the headlines on troubles in Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, are vaguely aware of a chance to exploit the Reds' weakness and strike a blow for freedom. The question is where and how, and answers are not yet forthcoming (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS). Europe, by contrast, seems more relieved than challenged. Far from seeking ways to press the West's advantage, the French in particular seem to regard the Soviet "thaw out" and the East German uprising as further proof that the Red army is in no shape to invade Western Europe. As a result, the French are in even less of a hurry today than they were six months ago to agree to a European army and West German rearmament. The West Germans, too, are less inclined to accept Konrad Adenauer's stern insistence that they must

join arms with the West before they can think of negotiating with the Russians for a unified Germany. Chancellor Adenauer faces the toughest election of his life in September. Before then, the Western powers have anxious and firm decisions to make.

Bobbety

The long-faced, lanky figure of John Foster Dulles was familiar. So was that of worldly-wise, world-weary little Georges Bidault. The new face at the diplomatic table in Washington this week would be that of a lean Englishman who is pinch-hitting for Anthony Eden. He is the Tory Party's hidden siege gun in foreign affairs.

His friends nickname him "Bobbety" with cause. His full name is Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil (pronounced Sessil), and he is fifth Marquess of Salisbury, eleventh Baron Cecil of Essendon. By birth and marriage, Lord Salisbury, 59, is a blueblood of bluebloods, related to half the noble families in the British Isles. It is said that "a Cecil never smiles except when another Cecil enters the room."

With his bony, inbred face and mild Edwardian lisp, Salisbury at first meeting may look like a slightly astringent edition of a P. G. Wodehouse hero. But behind the prim manner and pained eyebrows lurks a will as strong as Churchill's. Salisbury, says one of his admirers, has the same political acumen as Laborite Herbert Morrison, but with this difference: the marquess has been at the game 450 years longer.

Little Beagle. Fifteenth century records list the Cecils as "municipal worthies" in the Lincolnshire city of Stamford. They were ancient and loyal vassals of the Tudor kings, and when Henry VIII confiscated the lands of the Roman Church, the Cecils got their share.

William Cecil, first Baron Burghley, served Elizabeth I as chief adviser and Lord High Treasurer. It was he who sent Mary, Queen of Scots, to the block. His son, Robert, brought the Stuart dynasty to England in 1603, lived to hear King James I dub him his "little beagle."

Century after century the Cecils served king and country, and earned a rich reward. In Victoria's day, Robert, the third Marquess, was three times Tory Prime Minister. It was he, Bobbety's grandfather, who drove Winston Churchill's father out of his cabinet and out of public life.

Of Willow & Oak. Historian Thomas Macaulay penned a hard judgment on the founder of the Cecil family: "Of the willow and not of the oak." Bobbety is of the willow, pliable when he needs to be to fill the job of Tory leader of the House of Lords, but he is also of the oak when principle is involved. Principle No. 1 is that Britain is not to be pushed around (his speech on the "scuttling" of Abadan was the most violent of all); principle No. 2 is that Britain's international conduct should be moral. Salisbury, the aristocrat, is aloofly superior to any cynical bargain, be it with Moscow or Peking, even when Churchill, the politician, may not be.

Polo in the Streets. At 17, Bobbety was a train-bearer at George V's coronation; thence, he trod a well-worn road: Eton, Oxford (where he and the Prince of Serbia were fined for playing bicycle-polo in the streets), and the Grenadier Guards. Wounded in France, Viscount Cranborne, as Salisbury was known while his father was alive, got a medical discharge and married Betty Cavendish, niece of the Duke of Devonshire.

Unlike many of his clan who looked down their noses at anyone connected with "trade," Salisbury "went into the City," became a London businessman. He was named a director of the Westminster Bank, and by 1936 valued his family estates at some \$15 million. He was elected to Parliament in 1927 and in the House of Commons joined forces with the fastest-rising star in the Tory firmament: fel-

Leader of the House of Lords, and Lord Privy Seal, but his real specialty is foreign policy leadership within the Tory Party itself. Churchill and Salisbury frequently disagree. The old man respects Foreign Secretary Eden's competence and Chancellor Rab Butler's strength, but Lord Salisbury alone can shut Sir Winston up. Long legs sprawled under the table, long fingers drumming quietly, Bobbety has scolded Churchill on such touchy subjects as a Big Four conference (which Salisbury thinks is foolish) and the recognition of Red China ("a particularly futile example of appeasement"). He thus is in a better spot to understand the U.S. position than many Foreign Office civil servants.

NATO

Shifts at SHAPE

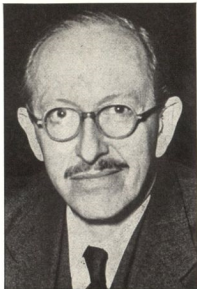
Packing his bags in Paris last week, outgoing Supreme Allied Commander Matthew Ridgway, off to become Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, presented his successor, General Alfred M. Gruenther, with a new command setup and a few new commanders:

General Lauris Norstad, 46, the U.S. Air Force's brainy, blue-eyed wonder, will become Gruenther's Deputy for Air Forces in Europe; in his new role, he will be responsible for organizing, training and deploying all NATO's air forces from Iceland to Turkey so that they can be brought to bear—probably with atom bombs—on any part of Europe (because of the A-bomb, an American has to have this job). For two years Norstad was SHAPE's leading atom-warfare expert.

Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, 64, France's tough, seven-starred No. 2 soldier, will set up a new, unified headquarters as Commander in Chief, Allied Forces in Central Europe. Previously, at Eisenhower's insistence, air, sea and ground forces in that crucial sector were under direct control of SHAPE. Juin's appointment is designed to soothe Frenchmen who feel that France does not have enough high-ranking positions in NATO.

Air Marshal Sir Basil Embry, 51, will take over, under Juin, the Allied Air Forces of Central Europe. Sir Basil, a jovial, able daredevil, was shot down in France in World War II, escaped by knocking out three German guards, walked and cycled across France in workman's clothes, watched Hitler enter Paris, in all was captured three times, escaped three times. Once, posing as an Irish patriot, he was challenged to speak Gaelic, fooled the Germans by a flood of Urdu, which he had learned in India. Back in combat, Embry took on a series of missions, once dive-bombed the door of a Nazi headquarters in Copenhagen to free imprisoned Danish resistance leaders.

Lieut. General Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Schuyler, 52, commander of the U.S. 28th Infantry Division, will succeed Gruenther as Chief of Staff. Schuyler is a protégé of Eisenhower and Gruenther, for much of the past two years has had charge of SHAPE's atomic problems.



LORD SALISBURY
At the game for 450 years.

low Etonian Anthony Eden. He became Eden's deputy, and an Under Secretary of State.

Then came Chamberlain's appeasement of Mussolini. Salisbury urged Eden to resign in protest against "appeasement," and when Eden did, Salisbury followed. It was Eden's finest hour, but with one eye on the future, the handsome Foreign Secretary reiterated his loyalty to the Tory Party. Bobbety, as a Cecil feeling no need to protest his Tory loyalty, bluntly told the House of Commons that Chamberlain's policy was "a surrender to blackmail." After Munich, and Chamberlain's fatuous promise of "peace with honor," Salisbury demanded "... Where is honor?" The right policy, he said, was "rearm, rearm and rearm."

Eden and Salisbury, the "Foreign Office Twins," were called back to office in Winston Churchill's wartime coalition. Salisbury has been Paymaster General, Dominions Secretary, Colonial Secretary,



1. Harried Harry, tired and tense, had driven all day long. The sun beat down, the children fussed, and everything went wrong. Up spoke his wife: "Now, children, we're in luck, so please don't cry. We're in the heart of town, and there's a Statler right near by!"



2. And at the Statler door, attendants took their car away. They marched into the lobby, and they registered to stay. They got their rooms—and oh, such rooms! So cheerful, cool, and bright—the beds were fresh and clean, and every last detail was right.



3. A little later, much refreshed, they went downstairs to dine. "What food!" cried Harry. "It's the *tops*! The service, too, is fine!" The chicks had *special* menus—children's plates and silver, too—and, joy of joys, the waiter brought balloons when they were through!



4. That evening, Harry and his wife went out to see a show. They employed a Statler sitter, so the children let them go. The youngsters settled down to hear a story and to eat the bowl of fruit the Statler sends *all* youngsters for a treat.



5. Next morning, bright and early, they were on their way once more. They'd ordered up a big box lunch, their car was at the door. Said Harry, "I feel wonderful! Boy, what a perfect rest! We'll *always* stay at Statler, where you really *are* a guest!"



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FOREIGN NEWS

GREECE

The Climax of Sin

A woman shall be good for everything in the home, but abroad good for nothing.

—Euripides

Greeks, mythological, ancient and modern, have long been the arbiters of womanly beauty, but their local queens have an uncertain record. Venus won the golden apple from Paris the shepherd, but helped him provoke the Trojan War; Callisto won the glances of Juno's husband, and was promptly turned into a bear; Alikí Diplarakou, Miss Greece of 1929, dressed up in men's clothes and smuggled herself into the monks' sanctuary on Mount Athos that had stood, inviolate, since the Byzantine Empire. The following year the contests were discontinued, and in 1936 Strongman Metaxas decreed that no woman should go abroad with a hemline more than twelve inches from the ground.

Last year with Metaxas dead and gone, the big Athens newspaper *Ethnos* ran a "Miss Greece of 1952" competition, and their winner placed third in the Miss Universe contest in Long Beach, Calif. After that, shrewd promoters with an eye for a fast drachma started beauty contests all over the place. In Athens alone, there were more than 30 such contests. All this was heady stuff for a country where only last year women got the vote.

"Another Hollywood." It was too much for 1,500 devout Greeks who call themselves Followers of St. John the Baptist and St. Athanasius. Cried their leader,

Father Augustinos Kantiniotis: "Public scandals are being prepared . . . exhibitions of naked bodies . . . Paul the Apostle wrote that Christian women should 'adorn themselves in modest apparel,' but the organizers of these orgies say, 'Don't listen to Paul . . . undress yourselves . . . and become known as Miss Universe!' Greeks, war veterans, mothers and fathers, shout, 'Down with these orgies!' . . . and, with the help of Jesus Christ, we will prevent Greece from being turned into another Hollywood." The Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church approved the stand of the Followers, and asked the government to ban all beauty contests as "the climax of sin."

The government was not willing to offend either womankind or *Ethnos*, one of its biggest supporters, so the Miss Greece finals went on last week as scheduled. Shiny lines of Buicks and Cadillacs brought 700 VIPs (including ex-Premiers Sophocles Venizelos, Constantine Tsaldaris and a dozen Cabinet or ex-Cabinet ministers) to the swank, open-air Argentina Club, by the waterfront at Phaleron Bay. Admission charge: \$9 a head (drinks extra). Eleven finalists paraded, first in bathing suits, then in evening gowns. Outside the club, 200 policemen waited in their squad cars for something more exciting to happen. It soon did.

"Body Worship." Six cassocked priests, accompanied by 200 of their supporters, turned up at the gate, carrying picket signs that read, "Stop this body-worship." Then another group ran a fishing boat close inshore, a few hundred feet from the

Argentina, and tried to storm the beach-head from behind. This disturbance distressed Athens Police Chief Nicholas Tsalousis, who was inside the nightclub, in white jacket, strictly in line of duty. "Pick a few of them up," he commanded.

So the police hustled 52 of the pickets, including the priests, to the nearest precinct. While the contest judges slowly settled on their choice, the cops made a lengthy check on the pickets to determine whether their identity cards were in order. It took them until 5 a.m., when by happy coincidence, the Argentina had just locked up tight, to decide that everybody's cards were in order. With a sigh of relief, the cops sent the priests and their followers home, secure in the knowledge that their country had a new Miss Greece: 19-year-old Fedora Xyrou (343-25-371).

This week, with eight other beauty queens, Fedora arrived in Manhattan en route to the Miss Universe contest in California. "I want to stay and get a job in America—no, no, not go back," said she.

HUNGARY

On Good Behavior

Hungary was a vestigially feudal country when the Communists took it over in 1944 in their sweep toward Vienna. The conquerors' remedy was the one Lenin had prescribed for Russia: speedy industrialization. With the same ruthless disregard for human life which characterized Stalin's carrying out of the Leninist injunction, they pursued this end: farmlands were collectivized, workers brutally regimented, living standards depressed. Last week, in a swift move that had overtones of the great Moscow turnabout of the '20s, the Hungarian Communists reversed their program.

Premier Matyas Rakosi, a bullet-headed Bolshevik with a 35-year record of service to the party (including 15 years in jail) and a longtime intimate of Stalin, was demoted to membership of an eleven-man politburo and a three-man secretariat, modeled after the new Russian-type organization. Into his place as Premier stepped Imre Nagy, 57, a Moscow-trained Hungarian Communist of only slightly less experience. But the significant change was in policy, not in personnel. With a smiling Rakosi taking a back seat behind the rostrum, new Premier Nagy told a stunned Parliament of the changes that would be effected.

INDUSTRY: "Nothing justifies exaggerated industrialization . . . The tempo of building heavy industry must be slowed down. The emphasis should be on commodities and the food industry."

AGRICULTURE: "The government wants to liquidate the mistakes of the past . . . The country's economy is based on the individual farms. The government wants to guarantee the peasant's crop and his property. The list of kulaks has to be abolished. The movement into coopera-



MISS GREECE & PRIESTS OUTSIDE ATHENS NIGHTCLUB
On the picket line, an appeal to St. Paul.

Ethnos; International

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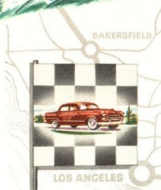
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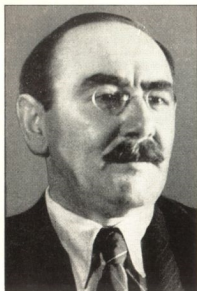
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PREMIER NAGY
Berlin was the sign.

Sovfoto

tives has to be slowed down. Those members who desire to become individual farmers again can do so. . . . Fines amounting to 600 million forints [approx. \$50 million] were imposed on peasants [for delivery failure]. This we cancel."

LABOR: "There were serious mistakes. We have to create an abundance of food and other commodities to raise the standard of living of workers. High prices must be decreased and real wages raised. Disciplinary measures against workers must be abolished."

BUSINESS: "Cooperatives cannot replace individual retail merchants and craftsmen. Licenses must be issued to enable them to start their shops again."

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES: "The intelligentsia is not respected in the proper way, especially those who belonged to this class before the war. We insisted on university or high-school education in an exaggerated way. We have to be more modest in this respect and not build castles in the air."

BUREAUCRATS: "The rude and heartless behavior of bureaucrats must cease."

AMNESTY: "There are people who suffered injustice. Internment as an institution is one of the abuses. Those who do not endanger the security of the state shall be released in a spirit of forgiveness. . . . Interned people may choose freely where to work. Deported people can choose freely where they want to settle down."

RELIGION: "We must be patient in this matter, and I will not tolerate forcible measures." (Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty is in the fifth year of his lifelong prison term on charges of treason.)

Premier Nagy ended his opening speech with a frank admission of the reason for the reforms he ordered. "The disturbances in Berlin were a sign for us," he said, adding, "the other people's democracies must follow our example."

GREAT BRITAIN

Bombs & Booms for the Queen

Out to see her new realm, and to be seen by it, Queen Elizabeth II last week paid her first queenly social call on Northern Ireland. In a green dress and tight-fitting hat, she drove into loyal Belfast (pop. 450,000) to show herself to the 1,370,000 Northern Irish.

There were cheers from thousands, and Orangemen toasted the Queen's coming in gallons of frothy stout, the national elixir. The Queen and husband Philip spent the night at Government House, watched the traditional *lambeeg* drummers lambasting their three-foot drums with ferocious, stout-filled glee. Eventually, they gave Elizabeth a headache, and Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, popped his head outside to ask them to desist. They did, but said goodbye by playfully clouting him with their caps.

That night, as Elizabeth slept, a band of Irish Republicans planted a gelignite bomb on the Dublin-Belfast railroad tracks, 40 miles south of Belfast. The explosion blew a five-foot hole in a small trestle bridge, but since the royal route lay northwards to the port of Londonderry, no direct harm was done. Some sufferers: 600 southern Irish who had served in the British forces in World War II and who were journeying to Belfast to salute the Queen. Their excursion train was delayed.

Next day 5,000 troops guarded the streets of Belfast as Her Majesty rode to the Hall of Parliament to hear an ancient and loyal address. As she walked in the sunny gardens of Queen's University, a second explosion came—this time in broad daylight at the city power station, about a mile away.

Deprived by the power blackout of the BBC's regular 1 o'clock news bulletin, Belfasters worried that the Irish republican army might be back on the warpath. Police shrugged off the explosion as an "accident," but privately they were not so sure. Hundreds of armed men mounted guard along the 90-mile railroad line from Belfast to Londonderry. Their vigilance did not relax until Queen Elizabeth and consort stepped safely aboard their Viking and winged back to London.

IRAQ

In the Family

During World War I, Great Britain commissioned the proud Hashemites, an old Mecca family, to lead the Arab revolt against the Ottoman Turks. To reward the Hashemites at war's end, the British carved up the Turkish empire, installed Hashemites as rulers over two vast chunks of it. This was Jordan and Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia) brought awkwardly into the world. The grateful Hashemites have remained loyal to Britain. Until 1948, they remained loyal to each other as well. Then Jordan's Abdullah, warrior hero of World War I, defied the Arab League by annexing Arab Palestine for himself. Iraq, along with the rest of the

THE STORY OF BOSTON'S FAMED

Parker House

First Trippers . . .

With indications that during 1953 New England will enjoy its greatest influx of visitors vacation bound, Boston's famous Parker House, for nearly a century favorite stopping off point on the way to the mountains or shore, extends a special word of welcome to "first-trippers." To younger generations who may assume that because of its 96 year history the Parker House* is an "old hotel," the management proudly avers that only in tradition, experience, and fame is it old. In all other respects—accommodations, facilities and equipment—it ranks with the world's most modern hostleries.



BOSTON'S FAMED PARKER HOUSE

Old in experience only . . .

Modern in facilities and service

Testimonial . . .

Always welcome to Boston's famed Parker House, are testimonial letters from pleased patrons. One such came recently from a guest who stayed one night, in that short period had occasion to require personal service from eleven Parker House employees. So pleased was this patron that he left the following letter for Parker House President Glenwood Sherrard:

"I wish to express my appreciation of the unflinching courtesy and genuine service given me by every member of your staff with whom I came in contact during my short stay. The spirit of cooperation in every member of your organization is almost incredible. They seem to be unanimous in their desire to keep the Parker House at the top, and they obviously take pride in their association with the hotel."

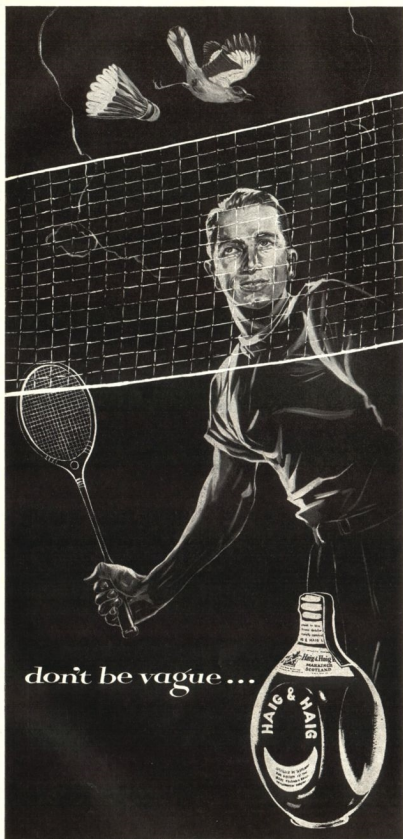
With such a spirit apparent to and appreciated by patrons, the Parker House will have no difficulty maintaining its prestige, its tradition of hospitality, its position as Boston's most famous hotel. TIME readers are invited to stay at the Parker House, write their own testimonials.

*Rooms begin at \$5.00. All have circulating ice-water, bath, 4-network radio.

Parker House

BOSTON

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION



don't be vague...

BLENDED SCOTS WHISKY. 86.8 PROOF. RENFIELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y.

Arab world, has been snubbing Jordan ever since.

Last week Iraq's King Feisal II and his cousin, Jordan's King Hussein, Abdullah's grandson, got together in Baghdad to patch up the spat. Both are 18, and new to their thrones; they acceded on the same day last spring (TIME, May 11). Neither had anything to do with the bickerings; they were away studying at England's Harrow during most of it. In the hot sun at Baghdad airport, they kissed in the Arab fashion, rode off together in a scarlet coach drawn by six white horses. Iraqi chieftains from far-flung oases came to Baghdad to pump the hand of the handsome visitor from Jordan. Feisal ordered a five-hour military show for his pistol-toting cousin. At European-style banquets, while diplomats and ministers drank wine, the cousins solemnly sipped Coca-Cola, decorated each other with the highest orders of their lands.

While the young kings appeared before cheering crowds together, their Premiers were hard at work, hammering out the principles of a new economic pact. Afterward, officials said that they had reached "full agreement" on all the major financial, economic and trade problems they discussed. Visas might be abolished, customs barriers might come down.

What would a real *rapprochement* mean? First of all, it could be the first step toward realizing an old Arab dream: unification of all the Arab lands on the "fertile crescent" between Iran and the Mediterranean. More immediate, perhaps, was a threat to British influence in the Middle East. Iraq relies on Britain for oil markets; Jordan relies on Britain for just about everything. If oil-wealthy Iraq lent money to impoverished Jordan, and overcrowded Jordan resettled Palestine refugees in Iraq, where they would speed Iraq's own development, the two nations might find themselves less dependent on the British. That kind of decision is a long way off for two young Harrovians. They decided to meet again in August, this time on Hussein's home grounds.

IRAN

Steady Infiltration

All week, excitement mounted in Teheran. Police and troops patrolled and watched the teeming streets and alleys; in the bazaar, the secret agents were everywhere. Beneath the great plane and pine trees in the Majlis gardens, long-robed deputies bargained and pledged their support. At issue: Who should sit in the speaker's chair of the Majlis? Should it be evil old Mullah Kashani, the incumbent, who would deal with anybody, including the Communists, to get power? Or should it be Premier Mossadegh's choice, a popular lawyer named Abdollah Moazzami?

The stakes were large. Said the pro-Kashani newspaper *Oghab-i-Shargh*: "The blood of Mossadegh, Moazzami and other enemies of freedom is now legal." The pro-Mossadegh *Jebheh Azadi* spat back: "Only traitors will vote for Mr. Kashani."

And Kashani himself attacked Mossadegh



BUSINESS WINGS ARE SPREADING



DON G. ELLIS

From 20 mules to miles-a-minute

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CHEMICAL

Wings For West End

If "Borax" Smith, sinewy, old pioneer of Death Valley's 20-mule team days, could see the sleek business operation of his West End Chemical Co. today, he might not believe his eyes...

One minute, tall, bespectacled, sales manager Don Ellis works at his desk in Oakland, Calif. Moments later in a 4-place Cessna 170, he's winging his way toward West End's big borax and soda ash plant at Searles Lake. "By car, the trip takes 11 hours in desert heat that hits 120°. By Cessna, it's a cool, comfortable 2½ hour flight," says Ellis.

What sparked his interest in company flying? Ellis explains: "I had to sell our products in 7 states and visit the plant every 2 weeks. There just wasn't time. Then I discovered how little it cost to fly a Cessna and how much ground I could cover in one. When our Board of Directors saw the facts, they ordered a 170! Today, we make sales calls from Seattle to San Diego, fly technical help to customers and run frequent inspection trips to our plant. The 170 uses less gas than my car and on one 345-mile trip used only 22 gallons and a 30¢ can of oil. With Para-Lift flaps and Cessna's sturdy gear, we fly in and out of small, rough fields easily." Ellis also praises 170 visibility, stability and economy, says, "Liability insurance costs us only 30% of what equal automobile coverage would run!"

HOUSING

Days At Home For Duenke

Burton Duenke, president of Modular Homes, Inc., knew that business trips were compulsory. Last April, he proved they could also be convenient. In a new, 4-place Cessna 180, the busy St. Louis builder flew 25,500 business miles, still spent ¾th of his month at home! Duenke visits distant contractors, helps them assemble his modern pre-fab homes, air surveys new housing areas, visits an Illinois test lab., combs modern dwellings all over the U. S. for new ideas and flies clients to their Hollywood, Fla. homes. "I've flown the 1120-mile trip in 5 hours, 17 minutes (1½ hrs. under airline time) and used only \$16.50 worth of gas," says Duenke.

He says he averages 170 m.p.h. in his 180, rates Cessna's short-field performance, high-wing stability, ease of controls and low-maintenance gear equally impor-



BURTON W. DUENKE

Beats Airline Time

tant. "In my opinion, the 180 is as easy to fly as a 140 and offers greatest performance and safety in the single-engine field," concludes Duenke.

YOUR BUSINESS

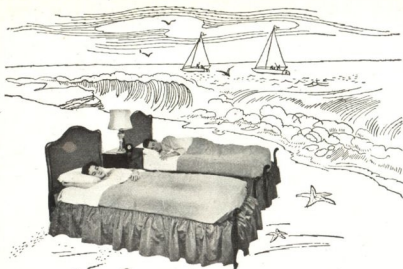
Wouldn't a Cessna solve many of your personnel, time and travel problems, too? Then try the idea of business flying before buying. Charter a Cessna. Use it as your own. Fly it on trips—compare time, costs, sales results, hours spent at home. Then you'll discover your business can profitably enter the "Air Age," too!

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in characteristic terms: “Such men should be hanged by the people.”

On election day in the Majlis, police cordoned off the Parliament building, searched spectators for guns and knives. Servants hefted two large bronze vases into the chamber, into either of which deputies dropped their ballots. The result: Moazzami, 41; Kashani, 31.

The vote was a setback for Kashani, but the power of the aged little fanatic has always been in the streets, rather than the Majlis. And though Mossadeh had won one more parliamentary triumph, his power is steadily being undermined by 1) the unpopularity of his attempt to oust the Shah, win control of the army and set up an unopposed dictatorship; 2) his fail-



Rene Groebli—Black Star
MULLAH KASHANI

Some morning, an awakening.

ure to break the British blockade and sell crude oil to the outside world; 3) the attrition of the currency (the rial was 118 to the dollar last week, against 74 a year ago, 47 two years ago); 4) the infiltration of government ministries by the outlawed Communist Tudeh Party.

Mossadeh himself scoffs at charges that his ineffective regime is leading Iran towards Communism. He leans back in his pink-painted iron cot and points to his two air conditioners, one British, one American. “Could anyone with a car and air coolers and a good bed like mine be a Communist?” he asks.

Yet the Tudeh infiltration of Mossadeh’s government is now so deep that Communist agents can, in some cases, set government policy. Said a Westerner: “We aren’t going to have a Communist *coup d’état* here. There will be nothing violent about it. We are just going to wake up one morning and say to ourselves: ‘Good Lord! We have a pro-Tudeh government!’ Then we are going to ask ourselves when did it happen—last night? Yesterday? Last week? A month ago? And we are not going to be able to answer.”

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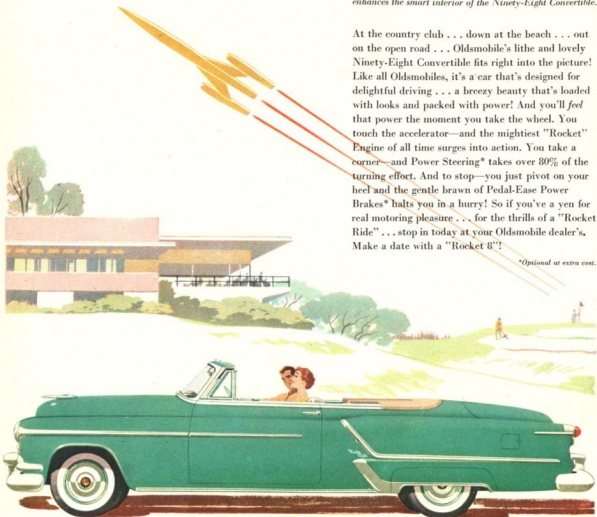
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PEOPLE

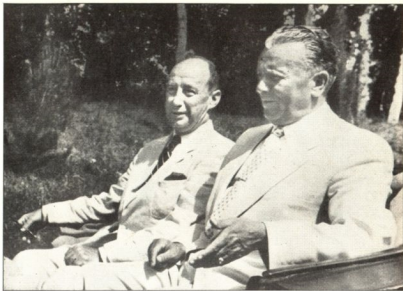
Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

After triumphantly brushing past a maid who had orders to keep her out, **Barbara ("Bobo") Rockefeller**, estranged wife of **Winthrop Rockefeller**, consolidated her beachhead in his 15-room Park Avenue apartment by winning permission to come & go as she pleased. Winthrop was in Little Rock, Ark., ostensibly to go into business but more likely to qualify himself for a divorce after three months' residence. Scoffed Bobo: "He's not the barefoot-boy type. He has not suddenly fallen in love with the heartland of America." For a self-proclaimed old-fashioned girl, twice-married Bobo (her first was Socialite Richard Sears) stirred up a fine lot of publicity. She was going to establish that marriage "is no whimsy," and would fight any "cheap mail-order divorce." Furthermore, she said, "I intend to be a Mrs. Rockefeller until the day I die." Winthrop's \$1,000,000 trust fund for her was "revocable" and "not worth the paper it was written on." And while poking around the apartment, reporters said, she was shocked to find photographs of other women, as well as unfamiliar bathing suits and lingerie. From Little Rock came only a frosty reply to press inquiries: "Mr. Rockefeller has adopted a policy of refusing to engage in a public argument with his wife."

Soft-cover, tough-guy Author **Mickey (My Gun Is Quick) Spillane** has all set for his acting debut as co-star with Lion Trainer Clyde Beatty of the 3-D film *Man-Killer*. His main screen assets: a squat, a crew cut, 5 ft. 8 in. of muscles.



PRINCESS MARGARET & FRIEND
A chill in the air.



STEVENSON & TITO
A talk in the sun.

Spillane, in the manner of his hero, gore-spilling Private Eye Mike Hammer, will play a detective in hot pursuit of a homicidal maniac.

Photographers covering Yugoslavia's **Marshal Tito** at his summer headquarters on Brioni Island in the Adriatic snapped him sitting in the sun with a tanned and traveled visitor, **Adlai Stevenson**. After lunch and talk, Stevenson pushed on to Greece to pick up son Borden, thence to Rome to meet son John Fell.

With **Princess Margaret** off to Southern Rhodesia for the Cecil Rhodes centenary celebration, British tongues were wagging over the announcement that R.A.F. Group Captain Peter Townsend, an equerry to Queen Elizabeth and one of Margaret's favorite escorts, had been transferred from the royal household to the post of air attaché in Brussels. The move came soon after U.S. press reports that Margaret "is in love" with the handsome captain. Had the royal family acted to head off a match with a man who is not only a commoner but 38, divorced and the father of two children? British newsmen clucked and asked if that was why the Princess looked so sad and wan in her latest pictures from Africa. From Rhodesia came another explanation: the bite of Rhodesia's cold wave. **Queen Mother Elizabeth** and Margaret stepped off their Comet in light summer dresses, have been shivering and forcing smiles ever since. Added mishap: the Queen Mother's hatbox got away from the 49 other pieces of royal luggage, wound up 600 miles away in Johannesburg.

Although Motorist **Harry Truman** told reporters that he was just "perking along" as he drove west with Bess after their week's New York visit, to Pennsylvania Patrolman Manley Stampler it looked

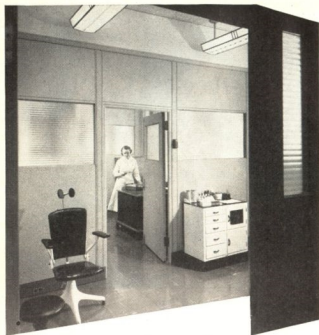
more as if he were zipping along. The trooper flagged Harry down on the Pennsylvania Turnpike for cutting in front of passing cars—notably his own patrol car. "I just warned him not to do it again," said Stampler. "Mr. Truman promised to be more careful."

In Manhattan, after interviewing returning notables on the **Queen Elizabeth**, newsmen caught a glimpse and no more of Conductor **Leopold Stokowski**, back from Europe incognito (his traveling alias: Anthony Stanley) and minus his heiress wife, Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski. Shielding his face with a black coat, he ducked out of his cabin, hurried down the gangplank and off in a waiting limousine.

Ohio's Author-Farmer **Louis Bromfield** appeared in a Columbus department store to peddle a new brand of fertilizer ("Fertilize") he had helped develop. Tired and jittery after coping with would-be customers, he decided one day was enough ("Too many questions to be answered"), went straight back to Malabar Farm.

In Manhattan, for the second year in a row, the Harmon International Aviation Award for the year's outstanding performance by an aviatrix went to French Test Pilot **Jacqueline Auriol**, daughter-in-law of President Vincent Auriol. Her 1952 prizewinning feat: topping her own world's jet speed record for women by flying a 62-mile closed course at an average 531.843 m.p.h.

While Sir Laurence Olivier and his actress wife Vivien Leigh gave a dinner party at their Buckinghamshire farm (the guests: Composer Sir William Walton, Actor Sir Ralph Richardson and their ladies), burglars got into the house. Using Olivier's own ladder, they looted a bedroom of \$19,600 worth of jewels and



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furs, Gentleman Farmer ("I keep a few pigs") Olivier recalled that his London home had been robbed in March, decided: "It is just not our year." Jockey Sir Gordon Richards, on the other hand, was convinced that there is some honor among thieves when his stolen spurs and gold cigarette case, a gift from King George V, turned up in the Scotland Yard mail-bag after his public appeals to the thief's "sportsmanship."

After a quiet crossing from New York on the S.S. *Flandre*, Author Ernest Hemingway bared his teeth for Paris photographers at the Ritz when asked to appraise a salmon caught by his host, Charles Ritz, son of the late, famed Hotelkeeper César Ritz. Before going on to hunt elephants in Africa, Hemingway hoped to do some fishing in the Pyrenees, told a French reporter he was traveling light



Dorko—Paris-Presse

HEMINGWAY & FRIEND

Across the ocean and into the Ritz.

with two fishing rods, two revolvers and no typewriter. "I started my writing career with a typewriter," he said. "Today I use a pencil."

Marking the appearance in Paris bookshops of Orson Welles's autobiography, *Une Grosse Légume* (literally, *A Fat Vegetable*, i.e., a big shot), France's weekly *Les Nouvelles Littéraires* called on the author for some observations on the arts. Excerpts: "The essential is to excite the spectators. If that means playing Hamlet on a flying trapeze or in an aquarium, you do it . . . I rather think the cinema will die. Look at the energy being exerted to revive it—yesterday it was color, today three dimensions. I don't give it 40 years more . . . The public doesn't know how to listen any more. Witness the decline of conversation . . . Only the Irish have remained incomparable conversationalists, maybe because technical progress has passed them by."

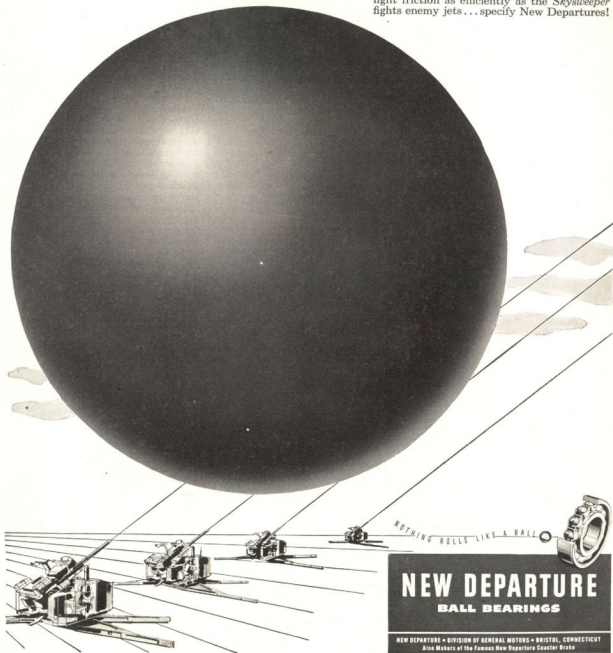
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SPORT

A Carnation for Victor

Kurt Nielsen is a broad-shouldered, 22-year-old Danish tennis player who gets comparatively little chance to play on grass; the outdoor season in Denmark is too short. Wimbledon's tennis fathers knew him by reputation: a dangerous player in the indoor game, sometimes lamentably given to clowning, kicking the ball and glowering at umpires. But they saw no reason to seed him among the top ten at Wimbledon this year. Last week they sat watching nervously as Denmark's Nielsen made his bid to become the first unseeded player in history to win the Wimbledon title. He kept them on edge to the last day.

For one thing, Kurt Nielsen wore his best court manners; there was no clowning or glowering. "One should sing as the birds one is with," he explained. Then, in a succession of upsets, he knocked three top-seeded stars out of the tournament. In each case, his victim had a physical alibi: the U.S.'s Gardnar Mulloy (No. 5) a leg cramp, Australia's Ken Rosewall (No. 1) a queasy stomach, Czech-born Jaroslav Drobny (No. 4) a wrenched leg muscle. Nonetheless, there Nielsen was: a Wimbledon finalist, and the first unseeded one since 1930.*

Denmark vibrated with pride, and the Danish state radio flew over a special broadcaster. The night before the finals, Kurt drank a victory toast (champagne) to himself and asked cheerfully: "What have I got to lose?" The celebration ended on Wimbledon's center court next day, when the youthful Nielsen faced the U.S.'s second-seeded Vic Seixas, a robust

* When Wilmer Allison reached the finals only to lose to Bill Tilden.



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BATSMAN WATSON (RIGHT) AT THE WICKET
After tea, a proper spirit of hostility.

Sport & General

29-year-old playing the best tennis of his nomadic life (TIME, March 30).

Seixas promptly broke Nielsen's big serve, then took full command. Displaying a champion's full repertoire of shots—hard-hit passing drives, volleys and smashes—Vic swept on, 9-7, 6-3, 6-4, to win his first major title (and the sixth Wimbledon taken by an American since the postwar renewal in 1946). The wife of a Danish embassy official handed Kurt Nielsen a bunch of red and white carnations (Danish colors). Kurt pulled one out and handed it to Vic Seixas. The U.S.'s new Wimbledon champion made Denmark's unseeded finalist a deep bow, while 16,000 fans roared their approval.

In the women's final, San Diego's hard-driving Maureen ("Little Mo") Connolly won her second Wimbledon title in a row, 8-6, 7-5, in a brilliant baseline match with Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla. It was the eighth all-American women's finals in eight years.

Miracle at Lord's

Britons, for reasons best known to themselves, take their national game of cricket almost as seriously as war. Yet England, mother of the game, has not won a test series with her chief foe, Australia, since the season of 1932-33. Stiff-upper-lipped about perennial defeats, Britons could only mourn the virtuosity of their cricketers of old.

By last week hopes of renewed glory were rising across the land. In Nottingham, playing the first of five test matches with the fearsome Australians, England's team had achieved a draw when rain halted play. But weather notwithstanding, Britons began to see England as the Aussies' equal for the first time in 20 years. For one thing, Australia is now without its famed batsman, the retired Sir Don Bradman. And against Australia's

great Bowler Ray Lindwall, who can take his 20-yd. running start and fling the ball at close to 90 m.p.h., England could pit some formidable batsmen of its own. Among them: Captain Len Hutton, who holds the record for runs scored in a test match (364), and Denis Compton, who seems back in his best form this year. These were England's mainstays; all England needed was a little help.

At Lord's Cricket Ground last week, on the fifth and final day of the second test match, the help materialized. The chief helper was Yorkshire batsman Willie Watson, 32, better known as a professional soccer player than as a cricketer. England needed a whopping 363 runs to win, and there was only a seven-hour playing day (with at least 1½ hours out for luncheon and tea) to do it in. Batsman Watson, slim and serious, stepped to the wicket. With chances of victory almost nil, England's practical aim was to stay at bat all day, thus pull out another draw. For 5 hrs. 45 min. Willie Watson stayed at his wicket, scored a drawn-out century (100 runs), finally left six fellow batsmen to "stonewall" (hit harmless, perfunctory grounders) for the game's final 40 minutes. At 6:30 p.m. the game was called—a draw—amidst lusty cheers.

Headlined the *Manchester Guardian*: MIRACLE OF FAITH AT LORD'S. The stately London *Times* began its story: "Out of darkness, through fire into light. Thus did England yesterday rise like some phoenix from the ashes . . ." But best of all, what the *Guardian's* Cricket Critic Neville Cardus once called England's "proper spirit of hostility" was ablaze again.

Supervised Coffee

In the U.S. last year, anxiety-prone Argentine Chess Champion Miguel Najdorf seemed in terrible physical shape all the while he matched moves with chain-smoking U.S. Champion Samuel Reshev-

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NEW YORK
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sky (TIME, Oct. 20). Najdorf was soundly beaten, eleven games to seven. Soon a rumor, whipped up by the Argentine weekly newspaper *Verdad* (Truth), swept across the pampas: the nefarious *yanquis* had doped Najdorf's coffee. Back home, making no sportsmanlike denial of the nasty tiding, Najdorf instead cried for revenge. He finally persuaded Argentina's Chess Federation to put up about \$3,000 for his enemy to come south for a comeuppance.

Last week, in the President Perón Salón of Buenos Aires' Postal Savings Building, Miguel Najdorf again sat facing stone-faced Sammy Reshevsky. Sipping coffee brewed under exquisite precautions against doping, Najdorf nonetheless seemed in the worst shape ever. Perspiring and twitching, wringing his shaky hands, frantically rumpling his hair, he leaped up after nearly every move to dash into the men's room, situated next to him as demanded by his strict terms. Once, while nearly 1,000 chess fans watched and chuckled, Najdorf soared from his chair as if it were a hot seat, tripped and sprawled on the floor. Arising, he seized the lapels of his personal physician, always on hand at the matches, and screamed: "How am I?" Replied the tactful doctor soothingly to his nerve-rattled patient: "Never better."

But Miguel was not good enough. The matches ended last week in the same old story: Reshevsky, 0½ games; Najdorf, 8½. Angry Najdorf rolled his eyes heavenward and snorted: "This man has his own personal god." But a veteran local chess player was more pragmatic about implacable Sammy Reshevsky's victory: "Reshevsky plays chess like a man who eats fish; first he takes out the bones and then he swallows the fish."

Field Day in Plainfield

In Helsinki last summer, a big (6 ft. 3 in., 210 lbs.) Negro high-school boy from Plainfield, N.J., trudged wearily into a locker room in the Olympic stadium. Worn down by the two-day competition in the Olympics' most demanding test, Decathlon Man Milton Campbell gave World Champion Bob Mathias a congratulatory backslap, then flopped on a cot. Little stirred by his own feat in becoming Olympic runner-up, Milt moaned: "I'd rather die than go through that again."

By last week, however, with newly married Bob Mathias retired from the decathlon scene, Milt, now 19, was decidedly alive and going through that again. His home town of Plainfield (pop. 42,366) was decked out for two big events, the Fourth of July and the National Amateur Athletic Union decathlon, which Plainfield had bid for and got in honor of Milt Campbell.

Wildly cheered on by some 6,000 fellow townsmen, including his parents and sister, versatile Milt alternately sped and powerhoused his graceful bulk through the decathlon's exacting tests. He sprinted the fastest 100-meter dash of his life (10.5), and also took first in the 400-meter run, high jump and shot-put. Going



Associated Press

CHAMPION CAMPBELL

As big as the Fourth of July.

into the second day with a big 717-point lead, Milt won the 110-meter high hurdles by nearly a second in 14.3, later loped heavily-footed through the 1,500-meter run to pick up a final 134 points.

Plainfield was plain delighted. All told, Milt had racked up 7,235 points in history's fourth best decathlon performance. Though holding a fistful of bids to attend more than 50 U.S. colleges, U.S. Decathlon Champion Campbell is looking far beyond college and the 1956 Olympics. He well knows that the rigorous decathlon is mostly a young man's game. With no appetite for professional athletics, Milt wants to become an industrial public-relations man.

Scoreboard

¶ At New York's Aqueduct track, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, running at the rock-bottom odds of 1 to 20, romped to an easy victory in the mile-and-a-quarter Dwyer Stakes. The three-year-old colt's \$38,100 purse raised his total winnings to \$560,845, made him the sixth biggest money-winner of all time, just behind Whirlaway.

¶ At Henley-on-Thames, England, a Royal Air Force eight edged out Princeton University's 150-lb. crew by a third of a length to regain the Thames Challenge Cup for England after six straight years of U.S. victories.

¶ In Washington, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. waived the restrictions of the McCarran Act for a Russian chess team, including World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik, which will arrive in Manhattan this week for a four-day match with top U.S. players.

¶ In Boston, the New York Yankees won a baseball game after losing nine in a row, their longest losing streak since 1945. Despite the losing streak, the Yankees still led the American League early this week by 5½ games.

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Ambassadors of Good Will

Not so long ago, Japan dreamed of sending war lords to govern the U.S. from Washington. This year, with old enmities fading fast, Japan's postwar rulers dispatched a different set of emissaries across the Pacific: 91 examples of her finest painting and sculpture, carefully packaged for a nationwide good-will tour of the U.S. In the past five months the show has drawn fascinated crowds in Washington and Manhattan; last fortnight, before doubling back to Chicago and Boston, the exhibition arrived aboard a specially refrigerated freight car for a four-week stay at the Seattle Art Museum.

Seattle had been well primed for this week's opening, with 22 billboards, 500 posters in store windows, and 6,000 letters for schoolchildren to take home to their parents. Ten galleries of the museum's 13 were emptied and redecorated to contain the exhibition. Staff members erected a facsimile of a Japanese shrine on the lawn out front, found a Japanese orchestra to play on the night of the opening. Expecting the biggest crowds since the museum's opening 20 years ago, Director Richard Fuller explained: "We have had to go whole hog, but having the show is a great privilege."

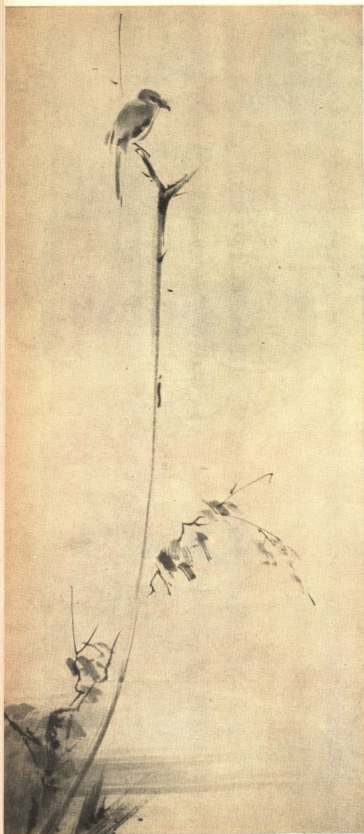
Priests & Guardian Gods. Scholars recognize seven major periods in Japanese art, dating back to the 6th century. Occidental showgoers could hardly be expected to keep them all straight, settled for two main impressions: 1) on the whole, Japanese art inclines toward the decorative, though Japan's artists have turned their hands to many things besides kimonos, curved swords and block prints of Fujiyama; 2) Japanese art derives very largely from the Chinese (which had a 2,500-year head start), and in Japanese adaptations, the fire and depth of the greatest Chinese art often becomes mere chic.

But the show includes some masterpieces which outsoar all such generalizations. Many of the best are religious in feeling and intention. Like the Christian monks of medieval Europe, Japan's Buddhist monks were often skilled artists. They kept the nation's art alive and growing in its early stages, with work that was devotional rather than self-expressive. Ascetic in the extreme, it set a tradition of simplicity which was to shape Japanese art right along. With increasing prosperity, the priests got professional artists to fill their temples with images of Buddha, his attendant deities and fierce guardian gods. Such masterpieces of sacred sculpture as the *Kannon* (opposite) translated the liquid flow of brush-drawing into bronze.

Mystics & Samurai. By the end of the 14th century Japanese sculpture had declined, while drawing rose to new heights under the inspiration of the Zen Buddhist sect. Zen Buddhists stressed solitary contemplation as the loftiest activity, and Zen artists tried to put the fruit of such contemplation—the feeling that God exists, veiled, throughout nature—on to paper. Confining themselves chiefly to ink and water, they drew flowers, priests, birds, and deep, misty landscapes, with only a few strokes of the brush.

The 17th century *Shrike* (left) is a much later, secular offshoot of Zen drawing. With the swift and eager precision of a swordsman, the artist evoked all autumn in a fierce little bird perched atop a dead branch. Looking into their catalogues, gallerygoers noted without great surprise that Miyamoto Niten was in fact a samurai as famed for his swordsmanship as for his brushwork.

As it grew away from religion, Japan's art increasingly celebrated everyday, human doings. The men who painted the actors, musicians, girls and horses on the following pages were down-to-earth and delicate at the same time. Their lighthearted pictures may rest below the loftiest peaks of Japanese art, but they have a delightful freshness and vigor all their own.



MIYAMOTO NITEN'S "SHRIKE"

TREASURES FROM JAPAN



MERCY, as gentle as the rain from heaven, is symbolized in 7th century bronze statue of a Buddhist deity named Kannon, who promised never to turn away from suffering mankind.

FURY, saber-tusked and three-eyed, girded with a leopard skin and haloed by flames, seems to leap from 1,000-year-old temple painting of a fierce guardian god, delicately done on silk.



MESSIAH known as "Miroku Bosatsu" who was foretold in Buddhist scriptures is subject of this gilt bronze statuette. The figure, with flame-shaped nimbus, is only 1 ft. 7 in. high. Monumental calm makes it seem much larger.





ACTORS & MUSICIANS, presented with a springlike freshness, promenade across this scene by an 13th century genius named Miyagawa Choshun. Detail reproduced from 13-ft. scroll shows troupe invited to house of a lord.



HORSES are put through paces on folds of a 16th century screen. As with pictures above, fluid drawing, staccato spacing and a consistently light touch create an atmosphere of gaiety Toulouse-Lautrec might have envied.



GIRLS "OF THE GAY QUARTER" wait and gossip restlessly in this anonymous 17th century painting which was originally part of a screen or sliding door.



THUNDER GOD BY 17TH CENTURY MASTER TAWARAYA SOTATSU SEEMS TO SHAKE AND ROAR WITH DEMONIC GLEE.

From Pile to Pull

What makes architecture modern? Writing in the current *Harper's*, Architect Harrison Gill, 56, of Chattanooga, Tenn., answers his own question with one word: "Tension." Writes Gill:

"Transparent glass enclosures such as the United Nations . . . can be built only because materials in tension rather than walls bear the load of the building. [The] basic structural qualities [of building materials] are only two: resistance to compression and to tension stresses . . . In all architecture before our time, only the compression strength of materials was taken into consideration. Rocks like granite and basalt were the strongest, and great feats were performed with marble, limestone, sandstone, travertine, and even with manmade stones—burnt brick and mass concrete . . . The builders who used the arch . . . merely carried the use of materials in compression to its ultimate capability . . .

"It was not until the middle of the 19th century that builders fully understood and applied the use of steel in tension on a calculated basis . . . Roebling began to hang the Brooklyn Bridge on a spider web of steel cables in 1868 . . . Major William LeBaron Jenny designed the first true steel-frame building in Chicago in 1883 . . . In the spring of 1896, Frank Lloyd Wright built a wooden windmill tower at Spring Green, Wis. It was slender and 60 ft. high, built of two-by-fours and wood sheathing anchored to a heavy stone foundation. The lightweight wood construction was designed in perfect tension balance, and it has withstood the storms for over half a century, far beyond the life of steel windmills built at the same time . . .

"As we enter the Age of Tension, man . . . comes closer in his methods of building to the forces and mechanics of nature than ever before. The oak tree holds its own against the gale only because its roots are strong enough to resist the pull of the wind, and the fibers of its branches restrain the buffeting with their tautness . . . All living things exist in a state of constant tension; only the inanimate and the dead rest in place by weight alone, rock piled on rock and slab leaning against slab. All truly modern building is alive."

Portrait of a Lover

To hear him tell it in his *Memoirs*, Giovanni Giacomo Casanova of Venice was the greatest lover of all time. But the world has only a sketchy idea of what the great lover looked like. Only two known portraits have come down to posterity, both profiles, one painted by his brother Francesco when Casanova was a young man, and the other by an unknown artist showing him in old age. Last week in Rome the experts were sure that they had finally got a good look at Casanova; an amateur art-restorer named Armando Preziosi had turned up a new portrait, this time a full-face picture.

Art Lover Preziosi came on his find by accident. Browsing about a Milan antique shop last fall, he was struck by a haunting

portrait of a man, painted in fine detail and rich colors. The picture showed an 18th century dandy, seated in a chair, with a plump cupid hovering in the background. Preziosi had no idea who the man was, and was unable to meet the asking price. But he was so taken by the picture that he finally offered in exchange for it a clock, two Chinese vases and a painting of the Spanish-American War. The discovery came when he started cleaning his dusty acquisition. Between the frame and canvas, he found a small slip of paper with the words in French: "Jean Jacques Casanova, 1767."

Italy's foremost Casanova expert, retired Journalist Gino Damerini, was immediately called in. He said the costume was typical of the dandified Casanova; other experts testified that it was surely Casanova, with the same heavy eyelids, arrogant nose and sensual lips. The painter,



MENGs's "CASANOVA"
A shameful insult.

according to the experts: Raphael Mengs, an 18th century Bohemian master.

Casanova himself had long since testified to a more than passing acquaintance with the artist. Both men were in Madrid in 1767, and Casanova's *Memoirs* record how he embroiled Mengs in his adventures. One day a beautiful woman invited Casanova to her bedroom, where he was staggered by the sight of her former lover dead on the bed, a dagger in his throat. Undaunted, Casanova threw the body into a stream behind the house, soon after heard that the police were after him. Casanova fled to the house of Mengs, where he hid out until the police finally caught up with him and bundled him off to jail.

Later, after the Venetian ambassador wangled his release, Casanova went back to Mengs and more adventures. But the long-suffering Mengs soon had enough and asked the great libertine to leave. Says Casanova bitterly in his *Memoirs*: "To the painter I wrote that I felt that I had deserved the shameful insult he had given me by my great mistake in according to his request to honor him by staying at his house . . . As a matter of fact, he had only asked me to stay with him to gratify his own vanity."

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EDUCATION

How Free Is Free?

Americans like to believe that the U.S. public high school is free. Not so, says Principal Willard Hawkins of Maryland's Bel Air Junior-Senior High School, in a report in the current *Nation's Schools*. Aside from taxes, the average parent must shell out money all through the year:

¶ Four out of ten of the Maryland schools in Hawkins' report charge pupils an "activity fee" that may amount to as much as \$10 a year.

¶ Almost half the schools charge "class dues" up to \$6.

¶ Some schools assess their pupils as much as \$3.50 for the school newspaper, as much as \$4.50 for the yearbook.

¶ Almost all schools require students to buy their own gym suits; most charge for class trips, dances, sport equipment.

¶ In 10% of the schools, students must pay for their class play costumes, buy their play books, and pay for their own transportation to games even if they are members of the school teams.

¶ One out of two schools makes pupils provide materials needed in industrial arts and home economics courses; some make them pay for materials used in vocational courses and art classes, charge them for the instruments they play in the school band.

The Best for the Fight

"What am I trying to express?" Empire-Builder Cecil Rhodes would exclaim to his friend, the famous writer, "Say it! Say it!" Then Rudyard Kipling would say it, "and if the phrase suited not, Rhodes would . . . work it over, chin a little down, till it satisfied him." In such a way, the great man finally wrote his will, and set up the scholarships* that he hoped would "encourage and foster . . . the union of the English-speaking people throughout the world." Last week, on the 50th anniversary of Rhodes's birth and the 50th anniversary of the scholarships' founding, the English-speaking world paid its respects to Rhodes's dream.

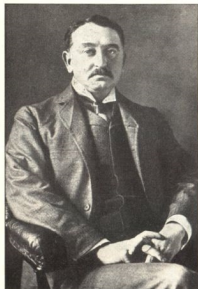
Queen Mother Elizabeth and Princess Margaret flew to Southern Rhodesia to open a special Rhodes exhibit. Meanwhile, 5,400 miles away, 400 ex-Rhodes scholars gathered at Oxford for a celebration of their own. Half came from the U.S., the rest from Australia, Bermuda, Canada, India, Malta, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa.

As they entered their old colleges and once again moved into their old rooms, they found that many of the gate porters still recognized them. As of old, the scholars slept in their old Victorian mahogany beds, shaved in the morning at

* Providing two to three years' study at Oxford for students selected by special local committees in the U.S. and the British Commonwealth. In a codicil, Rhodes added a few scholarships for Germans—in the hope that they would benefit from the civilizing influence of Oxford.

the same old jug and bowl. "It is still 100 yards to the nearest john," complained one ex-scholar. All over Oxford, middle-aged men showed off old haunts to their wives. Arkansas' Senator James Fulbright, awarded an Oxonian honorary degree, said nostalgically: "Nothing has changed—only us."

What has changed, drastically, is the purpose of the scholarships themselves. Cecil Rhodes, who used to ride across the veld with a well-worn copy of Plato in his saddlebag, wanted the scholarships to go not to mere "bookworms," but to well-rounded leaders—"the best men for the world's fight." As it turned out, Rhodes scholars have been on the bookish side. Certainly they are anything but the tight little band of political elite that Rhodes hoped would run the English-speaking world. Of the 2,831 selected since 1903, almost half have gone into



Camera Press—Pic

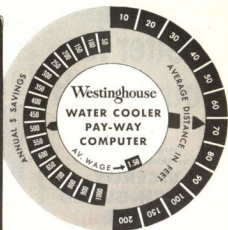
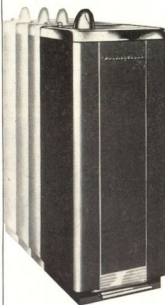
CECIL RHODES

In 50 years, a new imperialism.

law or education: 33 have headed colleges or universities, 44 have become judges. Medicine and science have taken some; one—Australian Pathologist Sir Howard Florey—shared a Nobel Prize. In the U.S., the scholars have ranged from Author Christopher Morley to Commentator Elmer Davis to Dean Rusk, now head of the Rockefeller Foundation. But few have ever been elected to a major political office.

Said the London *Economist* last week: "The Rhodes Scholarships were supposed to be an empirical part of [Rhodes's] imperial dream. Instead, they are playing a complex and important role in a very different kind of imperialism: that extended by an ancient civilization to lands often more powerful than itself . . . It is in this context of moral influence and example, rather than of political alliance and expansion, that [they] may prove to be a force of cohesion far stronger than originally conceived by Rhodes."

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MEDICINE

Gamma Globulin Season

The number of poliomyelitis cases reported in the U.S. as a whole was running about 8% ahead of last year: 2,543 cases since the disease year began April 1, as against 2,361. Local health officers were reporting suspected cases more conscientiously than ever, possibly in hopes of winning allocations of gamma globulin. In fact, the polio season was turning into a gamma globulin season.

Technically not an epidemic site, Alabama's Montgomery County (pop. 139,000) was the first to gain recognition from federal officials as an emergency area entitled to use gamma globulin for mass inoculations. As the county's list of polio victims neared 80, the Office of Defense Mobilization allotted it 250,000 cc

North Carolina's Caldwell County in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains was actually the nation's hardest hit. The ODM released 100,000 cc of gamma globulin for about 11,000 children under ten, who were to get their shots this week.

Between them, Montgomery and Caldwell Counties had used up about one-tenth of the gamma globulin that ODM had earmarked for mass inoculations this year. There will be enough left for 20 more average-size counties.

Mescaline & the Mad Hatter

Like many a researcher before him (including the late great Havelock Ellis), British Psychiatrist John Smythies was fascinated by the extraordinary visions he had after taking mescaline, an alkaloid derived from a Mexican cactus.* Unlike



POLIO INOCULATION IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALA.
Strip, swab, jab, pop.

(67 gallons), enough to provide shots for more than 30,000 youngsters under ten. Montgomery's doctors and nurses, medical personnel from two Air Force fields, and housewives recruited by the Parent-Teacher Association, set up 18 inoculation stations in schools. From morning to night, for four days, droves of children were run through an assembly-line routine: pants down, an alcohol swab on the buttock, the jab of a needle, and then a lollipop to shut their mouths. Total shots: 32,955.

By week's end, with 86 cases of polio and four deaths, Montgomery County officials felt that they had done all they could. They expected to see little effect for a week; after that, they hoped, temporary immunity conferred by gamma globulin would cut down the total of new polio cases, and especially the proportion of paralytic attacks.

With 84 cases (at least 30 of them paralytic) in a population of 43,000,

opium and other drugs, which bring on hallucinations, mescaline seems to leave the power of critical observation intact. And what the subject sees, says Dr. Smythies after comparing notes with his friends, are visions of "the utmost poetical integrity."

If the mescaline taker keeps his eyes closed, he sees riotously colorful "mosaics, networks, flowing arabesques, interlaced spirals, wonderful tapestries . . . great butterflies gently moving their wings, fields of glittering jewels . . . soaring architecture . . . and finally human figures and fully formed scenes where coherent histories are enacted."

With his eyes open he can do even better. Says Smythies: a level-headed medi-

* It is the active ingredient in the brew made by the Navahos from *peyote* buttons, which medical missionaries condemn (TIME, June 18, 1951), though some anthropologists insist that the stuff is harmless and none of the missionaries' business.

cal colleague "spent a quarter of an hour gazing at a plain glass full of water and trying to describe to me the perfection of its diamond brilliance." But there are also distortions. The observer may feel his limbs detach themselves from his body and lie on the floor beside him. (Not funny, insists Dr. Smythies.) The room may grow enormously or change shape, the angles becoming alternately acute and obtuse. Time slows down, so that "teatime goes on forever," and the subject "will feel quite literally that he is at the Mad Hatter's tea party."

But Psychiatrist Smythies is not interested merely in Technicolored 3-dementia. Mescaline, he argues, produces the closest known facsimile of the symptoms of schizophrenia. Researchers who gave up looking for a physical cause of schizophrenia quit too soon, he believes, and largely because psychiatrists and biochemists did not get together on mescaline.

Dr. Smythies, 30, has moved to Canada and is working with Dr. Humphry Osmond at the Saskatchewan (mental) Hospital in Weyburn. In the *Journal of Mental Science*, the two doctors do some close reasoning. Mescaline, they suggest, breaks down in the body; some resulting "M substance" (chemically related to adrenalin) upsets the brain's sugar consumption and brings on split-personality hallucinations. Similarly, perhaps, stress of the type that brings on schizophrenia upsets the adrenals, and they liberate "M substance."

Drs. Osmond and Smythies think it would be worth while to do a lot of chemical and biochemical testing of mescaline and schizophrenics. After that, they say, either their theory will join countless others on the scrap heap of psychiatry or the cause of schizophrenia will be known.

Enzymes & Doubts

The era when sulfa drugs were the wonders of the medical world was quickly followed by the antibiotic age, and then came a time when hormones held the center of the medical stage. Next, thought some enthusiastic researchers, would come the age of enzymes—some of nature's complex chemicals which act as catalysts in countless physiological reactions. A star among the enzymes was expected to be trypsin, secreted by the pancreas. It was known to dissolve dead tissue around wounds, but a team of Manhattan researchers led by Dr. Irving Innerfield made far more dramatic claims for it.

Now the A.M.A. *Journal* has published a full-dress report by Innerfield & Co., and the argument is on. Other researchers using similar methods have tried to duplicate Dr. Innerfield's results and have failed utterly. In fact, say some, trypsin is too dangerous to be used at all in many of the cases for which Dr. Innerfield recommends it.

At first, trypsin was used mainly in wound dressings or in local injections to clear infections in the chest. Later, in purified form, it has been injected into veins and muscles. Dr. Innerfield dripped it into the veins of rabbits and dogs and concluded that it was safe; large doses,



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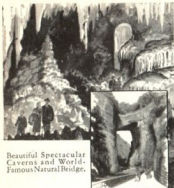
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he said, had a powerful effect in preventing the formation of blood clots and dissolving those already formed. He has since given it to 428 patients with 52 different complaints and, he says, with good effect in nearly all: reduction of inflammation and swelling in arthritis, dissolution of blood clots in the abdominal wall, clearing of blocked sinuses, and "remarkable improvement" in 71 cases of phlebitis with clots.

Almost simultaneously, Heart Specialist Irving S. Wright reported opposite and alarming results after experiments with trypsin which he and Dr. Alex Taylor did at New York Hospital. Half their rabbits died, and were found to have blood clots or hemorrhages in the heart and lungs. Dr. Wright quoted two other doctors who had given trypsin to nine human patients: six of them developed a total of eleven blood clots in the veins into which the enzyme was dripped. Dr. Wright concluded that trypsin should not yet be made available for general prescription.

Since the Innerfield article appeared in the A.M.A. *Journal*, doctors and laymen all over the U.S. have been bombarding Chicago's Armour Laboratories with requests for the purified form of trypsin. The laymen, and most doctors, will get none. Actually, more than 40 research groups have already worked with trypsin, and none has had as much success as Dr. Innerfield in dissolving clots. Some agree that it cuts down inflammation, but so do other things which are safer. The research will go on, and some day the contradictions will be resolved. Meanwhile, the dawn of the age of enzymes is delayed by clouds of doubt.

Capsules

¶ Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby dedicated the \$64 million Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., designed to bring research primarily in chronic diseases to the patient's bedside (*TIME*, July 2, 1951). It has 500 beds, 1,100 laboratory rooms. First patients, women with cervical cancer, were due this week.

¶ Irritated by hucksters' exaggerated claims for tooth powders and pastes containing "antienzymatic agents, chlorophyll, ammonia and urea," as well as antibiotics, the *Journal of the American Dental Association* said editorially: "Many of these... superclaims are on the same low level as those made for discredited cancer cures and arthritis remedies."

¶ To measure how much nicotine cuts down circulation in the hands and feet, Dr. Morris T. Friedell of Chicago's Cook County Hospital made 100 volunteers slightly radioactive and put a radiation counter at their fingertips. Of the 79 who had a reaction after smoking a test cigarette, the women showed almost twice as great a change in fingertip blood flow as the men. But, surprisingly, some of the women showed increased blood flow. Dr. Friedell's conclusions: filtering cigarettes is a good idea, and women need the filtering more than men.

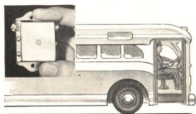


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Today's stagecoach, the modern bus or truck, is halted much more easily by compressed air. This air must be kept at a certain pressure. A small matchbook size control—the Edwards buzzer sees that it is. If the air should drop, this Edwards buzzer sounds a warning . . . enables the driver to rebuild his pressure . . . make his truck or bus responsive, easy to control and stop again.

Tiny as it is, the Edwards Buzzer contributes generously to the safety, speed and smoothness of America's highway transportation. It is one more of the many Edwards devices that spell better living through better, more dependable communication for all of us. Edwards Company, Inc., Dept. T-7, Norwalk, Conn.



The Midget that Warns the Giant!

Compact, dependable, precision-engineered, this Edwards Signal Buzzer spells added safety for America's trucks and buses.

EDWARDS *protects... everywhere!*

with equipment for SCHOOLS • HOSPITALS • HOMES • INDUSTRY



IF YOU
Over-Indulge
REMEMBER -

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA TABLETS

SETTLE
UPSET
STOMACH



All of us over-indulge at times. Wouldn't be human if we didn't. But too much rich food or taking an extra drink often means acid indigestion with its upset stomach or heartburn. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets quickly neutralize the excess acid, settle an upset stomach—get you to feeling your old self again in record time. And Phillips' Tablets are as pleasant to take as candy mints. Handy pocket tins of 30 tablets only 28¢.



We Pamper Your Car!

Drive right into the Sherman—the only drive-in hotel in Chicago! No waiting for busy doormen when you arrive—no waiting for delivery when you drive away. And your car is bedded down with all the care we show our guests... and protected from outside grime and risk... always immaculate and ready for your orders.

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Teletype: CG 1387

SCIENCE

Topsy and Godiva

The payoff in nuclear energy comes when a mass of fissionable material "goes critical," i.e., when it begins to support a nuclear chain reaction. In the early days of the Los Alamos atom-bomb laboratory, critical points were determined by hand, by physicists who felt a little jumpy. The start of a chain reaction cannot be predicted dependably. Even a human hand moving near a mass that is barely sub-critical can reflect enough neutrons into it to start the reaction and loose a cold and silent flood of death-dealing radiation.

The technique is less hair-raising now. This week Los Alamos told of two machines that assemble critical masses by remote control. Called Topsy and Godiva, the two are housed at a safe distance from the laboratory workers.

Topsy (she "just grewed") is the simpler of the two. Her essential part is a vertical hydraulic ram that carries a sub-critical mass of fissionable material surrounded by a casing of neutron-reflecting material. When the ram rises, it slowly pushes its dangerous load against the base of another sub-critical mass. When the two are joined, they are still barely sub-critical. Then the machine pushes rods of natural uranium into holes in the neutron reflector. The reaction starts and gathers momentum until the distant operators, or the automatic safety devices, make Topsy "scram," i.e., pull the masses apart.

"The name of Godiva," says Los Alamos, deadpan, "has a logical basis." She is a "bare reactor" (no neutron reflectors), and she can assemble three or more pieces of fissionable material into a critical mass. Like Topsy, she will scam if a reaction gets out of hand.

Watching both Topsy and Godiva are electronic Peeping Toms: TV cameras connected to screens in the control building a quarter of a mile away. If anything goes wrong, only metal and glass, rather than flesh, will take the blast of radiation.

Old Craftsman

Benjamin Harrison was in the White House; in Paris, Professor Louis Pasteur was working out his theories on bacteria; and in Würzburg, Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen was on the threshold of discovering the X ray, with scarcely a glimmering of the wonderful and terrible world of radioactivity that lay beyond. At Washington's Smithsonian Institution, itself only 46 years old, a 23-year-old instrument maker named Andrew Kramer applied for a job. Secretary Samuel P. Langley hired him on trial, that October day in 1892, to equip his astrophysical observatory. Last week, the 30-day trial having strung out to 61 years, Andrew Kramer, 84, resigned his post. He had served the U.S. Government longer than any employee in history.

Andrew Kramer's first instrument shop was set up in the Smithsonian's stable, which he shared with a taxidermist and

Dr. Langley's horse and buggy. There he set up his footpower lathe, forge, anvil and other primitive equipment; there he made metal parts for Langley's much-declined airplane (which almost but not quite flew, before the Wrights'); and there he built fine instruments as no one else could.

Delicate Skill. An instrument shop in those days had no automatic machine tools, no electronic measuring devices, almost no electricity. Such lacks did not bother Kramer, who made many of his own tools with his forge, lathe and grindstone. Slowly, by sheer craftsmanship, he turned out delicate devices (bolometers, pyrheliometers, etc.) to keep track of the sun's radiation, and he made them so



Associated Press
INSTRUMENT MAKER KRAMER
He kept the key.

perfectly that they are still in use all over the world.

The world around him changed with dizzying speed. Science grew prodigiously, and its instruments—oscilloscopes, electronic computers, cyclotrons—enlisted superhuman precision and almost supernatural forces. But although Kramer's shop moved out of the stable after 27 years, it changed hardly at all. (The Smithsonian itself never budged from its first location, on The Mall in Washington.) Kramer's old lathe and grindstone still hummed their gentle songs, and his work went on. Almost no one came to visit him except the scientists who ordered his instruments. "I enjoyed my work," says Kramer. "It was very quiet." For amusement he played roque, a croquet-like game that has been almost forgotten. When he could no longer find roque players, he learned to bowl.

No Neutrons. When Kramer was 65, in 1934, Government regulations required him to retire, but the Smithsonian would not hear of it. No one else had his ancient

Is it time to step on your sun glasses and give your eyes a break?

"I stepped on my sun glasses the other day", writes a lovely young lady, "and what I thought would be a catastrophe turned out to be a great thing for my eyes, my disposition, and my appearance!"

She got quite a shock when she took her sun glasses to be fixed. She hadn't paid much for them . . . in fact, they were cheap . . . but the lenses were dark and she thought they protected her eyes against glare.

She found she might as well have been looking through colored window panes. And just like window panes you've seen, cheap lenses are liable to have tiny bubbles, waves or other imperfections in them that could cause distortion, and headaches and crow's feet, too. You can profit from this girl's experience if you remember this advice:

Insist on lenses that are *ground and polished to curve*. It's a painstaking extra process in making lenses. It means quality . . . and freedom from prism and refractive power that could impair vision. You find ground-and-polished-to-curve lenses in all Bausch & Lomb Ray-Ban Sun Glasses, made from genuine optical glass and with the same care and accuracy as "prescription" spectacle lenses. Another important thing—you know that the lenses are *exactly* alike. You can't be sure of that in cheap sun glasses. When you need a new lens for Ray-Ban Sun Glasses, you can get one that matches perfectly for thickness and fadeproof color.

Our young lady had a few of her own ideas about colors, too. Many women buy colored glasses . . . say blue or brown lenses . . . to match their clothes. Actually, the important thing is to get glasses that will protect your eyes against glare that can cause squint and unlovely lines; against invisible ultra violet and infra red radiations that are potentially harmful. Wear blue lenses, and you'll see blue. Wear brown, and you'll see brown. Wear Ray-Ban Sun Glasses and your eyes will be protected; you'll see things as they are. Ray-Ban's correct sage green lenses don't play tricks with colors. If you still want your sun glasses to harmonize with your ensemble, there are choices of stunning frame colors.

If you've got scissors handy, why not clip out this little list of what to look for in sun glasses.

1. Ground-and-polished-to-curve lenses, made from genuine optical glass.
2. Optically correct, fadeproof lenses of uniform thickness that screen out glare and potentially harmful invisible light rays.
3. Long-lasting, high-quality comfortable frames you'll be proud to wear.

Or . . . just remember to ask for Ray-Ban Sun Glasses!



Flatter your eyes with the alluring new Ray-Ban "Aloha" Sun Glasses — so distinctive that Lilly Dache created a hat to match them! You'll protect your eyes, too. Ray-Ban lenses screen out the sun glare that causes "tired" lines and crow's-feet.

smartest protection under the sun!



Here's the handsome New Ray-Ban "Wayfarer" model for men! All Ray-Ban Sun Glasses are made from the finest optical glass, ground and polished to highest precision standards. "Wayfarer" frames are made of sturdy zylonite.



An amazing development for people who work outdoors is Bausch & Lomb Gradient Density . . . a metallic coating that screens out fierce overhead sunshine and minimizes reflected glare from water, sand or highway. Admits soft, cool, comfortable light.



Here's the smart "Dash" model in cool Mint Green.

If you wear glasses, or need them, you can have Ray-Ban lenses in Orthogon single vision or Orthogon bifocal types ground to your own needs. Consult your Optometrist, Ophthalmologist or Optician.

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Serving Man's Vision for 100 years...1853-1953

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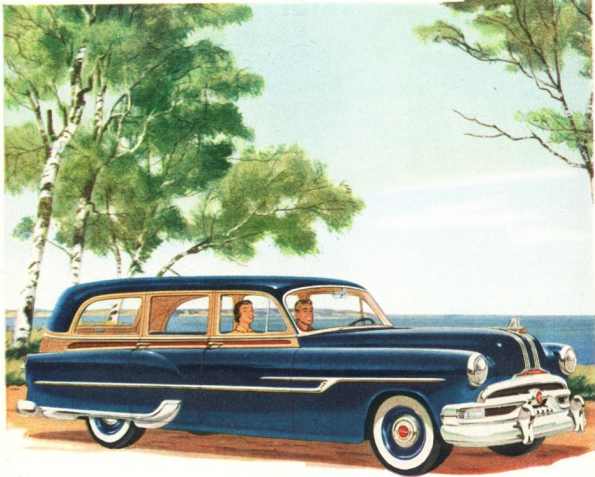
SUN GLASSES

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOU CAN'T BEAT A



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First and Foremost—It's Thoroughly Dependable!

Next time you're talking to a Pontiac owner, ask him what features and qualities he likes most about his car.

You will undoubtedly get an answer covering such things as Pontiac's distinctive Dual-Streak beauty; its roomy comfort; the smooth big-car ride of its 122-inch wheelbase.

He'll also tell you about Pontiac's

magnificent performance—about the surge of power that whisks you through traffic like a breeze and rolls you so economically over the highway miles.

You'll hear about price, for every Pontiac owner is proud of the smart buy he has made. He'll point out to you that his Pontiac cost him very little more than the lowest-priced cars.

But through it all will run one refrain: Pontiac's wonderful ability to deliver thousands of carefree miles with only routine attention.

All of these wonderful Pontiac benefits are at their finest in this beautiful steel Station Wagon. See your nearest Pontiac dealer and learn why dollar for dollar you can't beat a Pontiac.

PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

skills. He agreed to stay on "for a while" and be paid out of the Smithsonian's non-Government funds. While gamma rays and neutrons invaded the other instruments shops, his work continued as before. Once a day he telephoned his wife (when he first went to work for the Smithsonian, the telephone was still a novelty).

Last week, as Kramer finally retired, the old Smithsonian gave him an old-fashioned farewell party with cakes and punch. It also gave him a valued present: the key to his workshop. The old belts and pulleys still whisper overhead. The old lathe can still turn out beautifully finished parts, and the old forge stands ready to give a fine temper to steel. These tools will die with Kramer, so the Smithsonian says he may enjoy their friendship as long as he is able.

Monster Doctor

Herpetologist William H. Woodin III of Tucson, Ariz., is devoted to one of the oddest of odd scientific occupations. Last week he was scurrying round the desert taking the temperatures of Gila monsters.

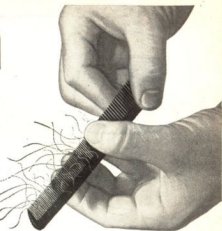
Young Woodin (grandson of William H. Woodin, Franklin D. Roosevelt's first Secretary of the Treasury) is assistant director of the Arizona-Sonora Desert Trailside Museum. His purpose: to explore the intimate lives of all Southwestern reptiles, a subject not well known. Since reptiles are "cold-blooded" (i.e., have no built-in thermostats as mammals do), they must adjust their activities to the temperature around them. In cold weather they are sluggish, and if they stay out too long in Arizona's searing sun, they die of heat prostration. So Woodin believes that an important step toward understanding the life routines of desert reptiles is to observe their behavior and take their internal temperature under all weather conditions.

This involves a tricky operation. At this time of the year, the Gila monsters (thick-bodied venomous lizards with skins like orange and black beadwork) avoid the summer heat, come out only at night. So Woodin hunts them at night by jeep. After the sun has set, the monsters like to lie on the pavement, enjoying its lingering warmth. Woodin steps up to the beaded, venomous patient, pins its neck down with a forked stick, and, with practiced skill, slips a specially made, quick-registering clinical thermometer into the beast's rectum.

Scientist Woodin does not limit himself to Gila monsters. He has taken the temperatures of 5-ft. rattlesnakes, fringe-footed lizards and venomous coral snakes. After he is through with a patient, he gives it an identifying mark in case of a future encounter.

There is plenty left to do; Arizona has some 50 kinds of lizards and 70 kinds of snakes. But the Gila monster remains his favorite, partly because so little is known about it. Hardly anyone, for instance, has ever seen a Gila monster egg or a baby Gila monster. Woodin hopes that his studies of the monster's habits will lead him to the secret nests where the monsters are hatched.

Hair in your comb?



With excessive dandruff, it may be "the beginning of baldness"

We don't claim miracles. We can't prevent baldness. Nor do we believe anyone can. But you should know the following facts about dandruff.

Dermatologists, while differing as to causes of baldness, say that the condition characterized by excessive dandruff does frequently lead to baldness.

Seborrhea

Dandruff commonly arises from a disease of the scalp called *seborrhea*. Many



1ST STAGE

Spores of Malassez. Dandruff on shoulders is sign scalp needs care.



dermatologists say that a causative agent of seborrheic dandruff is a parasite, the *Spore of Malassez*. In most men who have it, seborrhea progresses through three stages:

1. Dry white scales flake off scalp, drop to shoulders . . . and new flakes form.

2. Moist, sticky scales appear on scalp. In many cases, hairs begin to die, thin out.

3. "Choking" of hair roots with fatty substance from glands, dead cells and dirt may occur. Result is increasingly "thin" hair, often baldness.



2ND STAGE

Bacilli may be present.

A scalp hygiene program

Watch your general health; if you're "run down," see your doctor. Apart from

that—give your hair and scalp the right kind of care. Here is an easy home program—the Kreml Method of scalp hygiene—used professionally by leading barbers and hairdressers:

TODAY, get a bottle of Kreml Hair Tonic. And make sure you have a good shampoo on hand. TONIGHT: shake Kreml Hair Tonic generously on to your head. Massage your scalp vigorously. Next, apply shampoo. Work up a thick lather—without putting any water on your head. Now, rinse with water. Lather again. Rinse. Dry your hair thoroughly. Shake on Kreml Hair Tonic—massage it in—comb hair in place.

Tomorrow morning—and every morning: Shake on Kreml Hair Tonic—rub it in—comb hair in place. At first, more

dandruff flakes may appear. This simply means dandruff is being "chased out" from scalp. In stubborn cases, repeat the Kreml-and-shampoo treatment in a few days.



3RD STAGE

May affect hair growth.

Inhibits growth of bacilli

There is no known permanent "cure" for seborrheic dandruff. But ingredients of Kreml Hair Tonic DO inhibit the growth of bacilli and of the *Spores of Malassez*. The Kreml Method is not offered as a substitute for the services of a dermatologist—but it has helped thousands of men. Letters tell us so!

Money-back offer. Try the Kreml Method faithfully, and if you are not entirely satisfied, write The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. Enclose Kreml label—tell us what you paid—and we will gladly refund your money.

Get Kreml Hair Tonic today. Ask for our Kreml Shampoo. See how quickly the Kreml Method makes your head feel better! The J. B. Williams Company.

Kreml Hair Tonic

THE PRESS



some men
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DEODORANT

*but most do!



Now, for the modern male,
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Lenthéric's new STYK
Deodorant in handy
solid form. Contains hyamine
plus magic chlorophyll. Keeps
you fresh all day long. \$1.00 plus tax.

STYK After Shave
Lenthéric's famous After Shave Lotion
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PARIS LONDON NEW YORK

Headline of the Week

In Paris' *Le Parisien Libéré*:

EVERY JAPANESE TAKES A BATH
AT LEAST ONCE A DAY!

The Democratic Digest

The Democratic Party, which hammered away at the "one-party press" during the last campaign, this week puts out its own unusual answer. On newsstands all over the country and out to subscribers went 100,000 copies of a brand-new, 25¢, adless, pocket-size monthly: *Democratic Digest*, the first commercial magazine ever published by a major U.S. political party. On its cover is a Republican elephant sitting behind a desk reading from a large book titled *How to Balance the Budget*, while a smaller volume concealed inside is called *How to Break go*. Its 112 partisan pages are a light-reading combination of barbs at the Republican administration and an "official" magaphone for the Democratic Party.

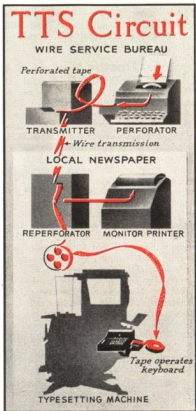
Within its *Reader's Digest* format, the *Digest* prints cartoons and writing culled from newspapers and magazines, unsigned articles of its own, and even a "full-length mystery" called *Death Stalks the New Deal*. Editor of the *Digest* is Public Relations Director Clayton Fritchey, 49, of the Democratic National Committee, ex-newspaperman (Pittsburgh Press, Cleveland Press, New Orleans Item), onetime administrative assistant to Harry Truman, and press campaign adviser to Adlai Stevenson. While the Democrats are not trying to make money on the *Digest*, Editor Fritchey estimates it will break even on a circulation of 150,000 to 200,000.

The TTS Revolution

In the Associated Press bureau in Charlotte, N.C. one morning two years ago, an operator punched out a message that set a revolution in motion. The message: "Greetings. This is the opening of the first Teletypesetter circuit." With those words, A.P. started the biggest mechanical change in U.S. newspaper publishing since the invention of the Linotype machine more than 60 years ago. By last week, more than 900 of the 1,786 dailies in the U.S. were getting A.P., United Press and International News Service news—and setting it in type—by Teletypesetter (TTS)®. In wire-service bureaus, often far from the paper taking the service, an operator punches keys at a machine similar to a standard teletype, thus perforates a tape. The perforations set up electric impulses in a transmitter that go out by wire to a reperforator machine in the newspaper office. The reperforator duplicates the tape while printing the words on a

monitoring machine so that editors can read the "taped" story. The tape is then fed into a typesetting machine which automatically sets columns of type ready to be placed in forms and put on presses (see diagram).

The only difference a reader could notice between wire-service TTS and hand-operated typeset stories is in the style, e.g., capitalization and punctuation. This week, after polling newspapers all over the U.S., A.P. took a long step toward elimi-



Time Diagram by J. Donovan

nating even these small differences. It sent out 20,000 copies of its *TTS Associated Press Style Book*, which papers all over the country will follow to bring their own style in harmony with TTS circuits.

The Bugaboo. To newsmen, notably on papers of 50,000 or less circulation (more than 75% of all TTS users), TTS is a great timesaver. "With TTS," says Alden C. Waite, boss of the eight-paper Southern California Associated Newspapers chain, "you free your wire editor from doing all the clerical work of going through and marking capital letters [on ordinary teletype copy which is all in caps], and allow him to do real selective editing."

"The idea that TTS might lead to more standardized news," says Santa Rosa (Calif.) *Press-Democrat* General Manager Dan Bowerman, "is a phony bugaboo. Papers have been getting leased-wire news for years, and they seldom do any fancy

✶ Time has been using its own more complicated TTS since 1940 to set identical type in plants in Philadelphia and Chicago (and later Los Angeles). Since then, more than 200 other magazines, weekly newspapers, book publishers and regional chains of dailies have started using TTS.

editing on it anyway, except for a local angle here & there." A.P. Traffic Executive Harry Montgomery ran a test of dailies taking TTS, found they not only played their stories differently, but had more time and manpower to concentrate on their own state and local news. Many papers that buy TTS from the wire services also now use their own TTS machine to set local copy. Some even hire typists to operate the typewriter-keyboard punching machines at half the salary Linotype or Intertype compositors get, use one compositor to supervise as many as five taped typesetting machines. The Miami Herald uses its own TTS circuits to cover local stories, e.g., the Herald punches tape in the press box at the Orange Bowl Stadium, feeds it directly into typesetting machines at the plant.

"Cheap Tape." No one was more wary of TTS originally than Woodruff Randolph, president of the powerful International Typographical Union. But the I.T.U. now goes along with it, except for "cheap tape," i.e., syndicated features like Columnists Pearson, Winchell, the Alsops and 47 others, which Manhattan's Tape Production Corp. mails out in rolls of tape to more than 130 dailies for 50¢ a column. The union also still bitterly opposes the use of typists instead of compositors to set TTS copy, sarcastically calls it a "promising means of union-busting." Thus far, TTS has not created unemployment among I.T.U. members. Papers like the Boulder (Colo.) *Camera* have simply been able to expand their coverage, fatten up their pages and grow with the same printing staff they had before.

Said Business Manager Alfred Chapman Jr. of the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* (circ. 21,971) and *Ledger* (26,589): "We are saving at least \$85,000 a year . . . TTS circuits are the salvation of many papers because they can run more news at less cost. The average reader . . . can get a better paper. We took the money we saved by TTS and plowed it back into the editorial department. That's what TTS will do for the newspaper reader."

In the Witness Chair

Columnist Walter Winchell, who says he likes nothing better than "to step into the ring" to fight, is a hard man to crowd into a corner. He jabs so fast, moves so nimbly, that he seldom presents his numerous opponents with a solid target for counterblows. But last week, at the pre-trial examination in a \$1,500,000 libel suit brought against him by the New York *Post* and its editor, James A. Wechsler, Winchell's footwork was not quite fancy enough. Witness Winchell, who has broadly implied that the *Post* and its editor are pro-Communist, was drawn into a sad admission: he had plugged the Communist line himself in the past.

Much of the hearing was devoted to a reading aloud of Winchell's columns by lawyers, plainly a pleasant ordeal for Winchell. In good humor, he volunteered so many comments that his own lawyer cautioned him: "It is better if you would just listen." When *Post* lawyer Simon H. Rif-

"You don't make milk by stinting on the feed"

Thus simply, Secretary of Commerce Weeks stated in a recent address a profound business truth which is frequently overlooked.

"If the regulated industries are to render their full services to the nation," the Secretary said, "it is my judgment that the regulatory bodies must allow earnings adequate to attract and support the equity capital they can use effectively for economies, improvement and growth." And he observed further that "the courage and inventiveness that risks great sums for improvements and economies in the future does not naturally emerge from men who have not the credit to raise the money nor the assurance that they would be allowed a return on it when their dreams come true."

That has been the situation of the railroads. Earning a return on their investment which over the years has averaged less than 4 per cent, the railroads have not found it possible to attract the equity capital they could "use effectively for economies, improvement and growth."

Nevertheless, by drawing heavily on their reserves and by sharply increasing their obligations for the purchase of equipment on the installment plan, the railroads have put into service since the end of World War II more than 500,000 freight cars and almost 18,000 new diesel-electric locomotive units. For these and other improvements they have spent more than a billion dollars a year.

Such improvements mean not only better service to the public but also more efficient railroad operation, with costs and rates lower than would otherwise have been necessary. And as research opens up other possibilities, there will be other opportunities for railroads to make improvements which will mean still better service at the lowest possible cost.

To take advantage of these opportunities, the railroads will need not only "the courage and inventiveness that risks great sums for improvements and economies in the future," as Secretary Weeks said, but also the cash and the credit which, in the long run, can come only from "not stinting on the feed."

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A HILTON HOTEL • Frank G. Wengeman, Gen. Mgr.

kind, onetime federal judge, set forth that Winchell had printed Russian propaganda, Winchell amiably agreed. "Do you remember when Mr. Churchill made his famous speech [in 1946, warning of Russian aggression] at Fulton, Mo.?" asked Rifkind. Answered Winchell: "I panned hell out of it." He admitted having used in his column such Winchellianisms as "Sovvy-bogey, Reds-under-the-beds-panicker, Bolshy boo, the fi-fi-fuming of forumites" to blast the critics of Russia. Mindful that Winchell bases most of his attacks on *Post* Editor Wechsler on Wechsler's admitted membership in the Young Communist League 15 years ago (*TIME*, Jan 21, 1952 *et seq.*), Rifkind needed: "Do you think



Albert Fenn—Life

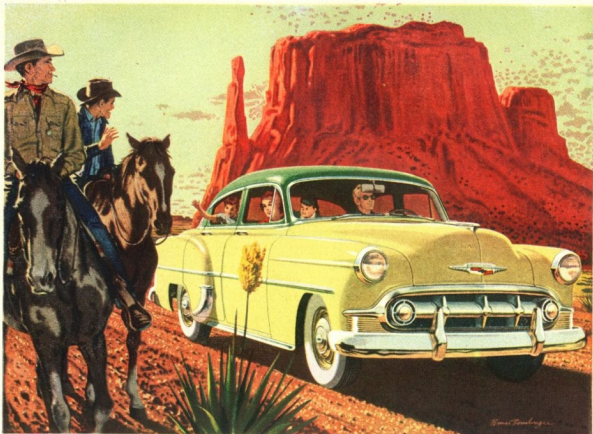
COLUMNIST WINCHELL

Tales of Sovvy-bogey and Bolshy boo.

that, because Winchell was wrong on Russia in 1945. Winchell ought to be held up in scorn in 1953?"

Winchell acknowledged that in 1945-46 he had given a "super-plug" to Stalin, written about the "generous" Russian justice in the Moscow trials, and attacked former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow William C. Bullitt for saying that Russia was a menace to the U.S. Russia was an ally of the U.S. during World War II, Winchell observed, and while he had no love for Communists, he had also loathed many of the "Sovvy-baiters." "Do you think it would be fair to comment that you had been duped [by the Communists]?" asked Rifkind. "[I] might have been," answered Winchell. "And was your column used as a place to plant pro-Communist propaganda?" "I am wide open to that, too," replied Winchell. "Anybody is, I believe, that writes in the public papers."

Three days later Columnist Winchell, who has nothing to lose in the libel suit but honor, since his newspaper and radio-TV contracts free him from financial responsibility for damages, explained his change of heart about Russia. Said he: "Such are the vagaries of history."



The thrilling new "Two-Ten" 4-door Sedan, one of 16 beautiful models in 3 great new series.

What's back of Chevrolet's sensational new gasoline economy . . .

The smiling people in this picture have been traveling since early morning; and, much to their pleasure, they are having a remarkably *thrifty* trip.

You see, the 1953 Chevrolet makes gasoline go a *lot* farther—in fact, brings you the most important gain in economy of any new Chevrolet in history—due to outstanding improvements made by Chevrolet engineers.

New higher compression ratios in the 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine with Powerglide®—most powerful engine in its field—and the 108-h.p. "Thrift-King" engine with standard transmission have boosted power output greatly while cutting gasoline consumption sharply.

We cordially invite you to visit your Chevrolet dealer's and experience the sensational new performance and economy of the 1953 Chevrolet at your earliest convenience.

And also to enjoy the *many other exclusive advantages* which are causing people to pronounce this car the first buy of the land! . . .

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MUSIC

Patrons at Work

The Rockefeller Foundation reached out last week to drop some more financial encouragement in the lap of music and ballet. The beneficiary: Manhattan's City Center, which got \$300,000 to commission and design new works. Managing Director Lincoln Kirstein will divide the money between the City Opera and his now world-famed City Ballet. It was the foundation's second pat on the nation's musical back in three months. This spring, it gave \$400,000 to the Louisville Orchestra (TIME, April 27) to commission and record new instrumental music.

Floodlights on the Alhambra

In Spain last week, all musical roads led to Granada. There, to the historic shadows of the old Moorish Alhambra, came a crowd of festival fans and such internationally famed performers as Guitarist Andrés Segovia, Harpist Nicanor Zabaleta, Ballerina Margot Fonteyn and the Sadler's Wells Ballet. For Granada, it was the windup of a fortnight of music and dance, the second in two years, which the city fondly hopes will become an annual affair eventually rivaling Bayreuth, Salzburg and Edinburgh.

With a sound sense of drama, the festival managers arranged to have all performances held in the patios of the Alhambra. Afternoon events began in daylight and ended in evening shadows; after dark, discreetly situated floodlights illumined the cypresses and medieval arches.

Much of the music was standard festival fare—Brahms, Beethoven and Schumann—and there was only one complete evening of Spanish music, appropriately devoted to Granada's adopted composer, Manuel de Falla, and one of Spanish dance.

But for visitors from other lands the festival had a real surprise: the performance of Madrid's 13-year-old National Orchestra and its conductor, Ataúlfo Argenta. The son of a Santander stationmaster, Argenta, 39, made a living as a coffeehouse pianist for a while, then studied in Germany before taking over the Madrid radio orchestra in 1946. There he did so well (80 concerts in one year) that the bid to the National Orchestra followed quickly. Under his baton, the National has become a polished instrument, despite the fact that it has no hall and that its men live on a meager \$30 a month, plus an allowance for a new suit of tails every two years.

Impresario Sol Hurok, who attended every performance of the festival, called Argenta & Co. "one of the finest orchestras in Europe," announced they should be brought to the U.S. "I am," he added, "going to try to give them a chance."

When it was all over, officials pronounced the festival a box-office success; ticket sales had covered expenses. Granada chambermaids began rearranging hotel bathrooms; a good many had been pressed into service as emergency bedrooms for the festival crowd.

New Records

Britten: Variations on a Theme of Frank Bridge (Boyd Neel String Orchestra; London). Composed when he was 23, this work shows Britten's wit and enthusiasm at its best. Perhaps because it was inspired by a melodious theme of his teacher, Frank Bridge, it is also more tuneful than most latter-day Britten. Among its movements: a march, a Viennese waltz, a funeral march.

Debussy: Rhapsody for Saxophone and Orchestra (Jules de Vries, soloist; Frankenland State Symphony conducted



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by Erich Kloss; Lyrichord). Debussy had little taste for this commission, wondered vaguely during the eight years he was at it whether the saxophone "indulges in romantic tenderness, like the clarinet." It never does, here, but there is a portion with typical Debussian shimmer, and the performance is elegant.

George Barati: String Quartet (California Quartet; Contemporary). A fairly brief three-movement work by Hungarian-born Composer Barati, who is also the quartet's cellist. The three movements are consistently thoughtful, occasionally warm, once or twice fiery in a moderately dissonant idiom. Good performance.

Monteverdi: The Coronation of Poppea (Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra, chorus and soloists conducted by Walter Gehr; Concert Hall, 3 LPs). Monteverdi's last opera (1642) and his most affecting score, rich in musical compassion and credible characterization. The story, which might have trouble with contemporary film censors, tells how Poppea, Nero's mistress, ousts the rightful empress and triumphantly takes her place on the Roman throne. The recording is notable for some superb singing by Soprano Sylvia Gähwiler and Contralto Maria Helbling in a fine cast.

Music of Poland, Vol. II (Chamber Orchestra of the Polish Radio conducted by Jerzy Kolaczowski; Vanguard). Talented Composer Witold Lutoslawski is heard for the first time in the U.S. on this disk, and is well worth a hearing. His *Little Suite* succeeds neatly in integrating elements of fun, folk themes and his own considerable personality. Modern in effect, but easy to take.

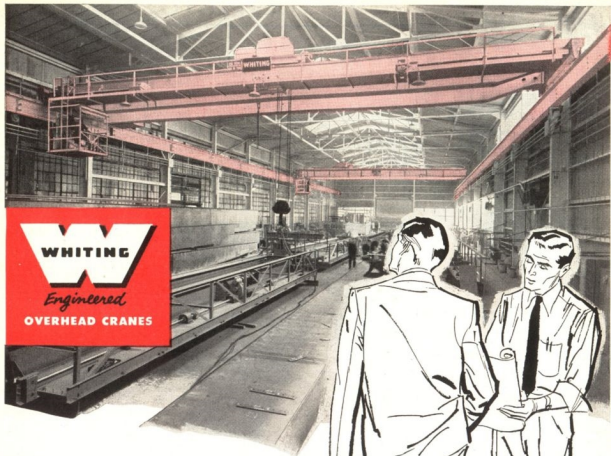
The Piano from Mozart to Bartok (Beveridge Webster; Perspective). The house of Steinway's 100th anniversary this year gives a chance to lump a music-hall variety program (Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Weber, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, Brahms, Debussy, Bartok) on one disk. Versatile Pianist Webster runs the gamut without stumbling and with considerable brilliance.

Russian Arias and Songs (Boris Christoff, basso; H.M.V.). One of the world's noblest voices and a program eminently suited for basses. Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov account for most of the ten selections.

Schoenberg: Second Chamber Symphony (Vienna Symphony Orchestra conducted by Herbert Häfner; Columbia). A two-movement work, the first dark with *fin-de-siècle* gloom, the second almost gay and dancelike for all its scattery orchestration. The performance has a labored sound, but is adequate for fans of atonal music.

Other notable new records: Debussy and Ravel **Quartets**, played by the Budapest String Quartet (Columbia); **Deep River** and other songs, sung by William Warfield (Columbia); Smetana's symphonic cycle, **My Fatherland**, played by the Chicago Symphony conducted by Rafael Kubelik (Mercury, 2 LPs); **Twelve Spanish Dances** by Granados, played by Pianist José Echániz (Westminster).

TIME, JULY 13, 1953



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RELIGION

Seven Freedoms

At his White House desk, President Eisenhower last week signed a Declaration of Freedom drawn up by the fundamentalist National Association of Evangelicals and based on "seven divine freedoms" found in the 23rd Psalm. The seven:

- ¶ Freedom from Want: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."
- ¶ Freedom from Hunger: "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures."
- ¶ Freedom from Thirst: "He leadeth me beside the still waters."
- ¶ Freedom from Sin: "He restoreth my

robed *imams* read from the Koran and repeated with the faithful, "*La ilaha illa-Lah*" (There is no God but God). The second annual convention of the International Moslem Society, with some 500 Moslems gathered from 45 states and five Canadian provinces, was under way.

Though women attending the convention were only allowed to pray from the sidelines, they were invited on to the floor during the social get-together. *Dabkah* (folk-dancing) shared popularity with a unique money-raising device known as the *Raqsa*. Originally a wedding dance done solo by a young woman, Toledo's *Raqsa* was a sinuous, shoulder-shaking affair



Tom O'Reilly

FUND-RAISING IN TOLEDO
The compass bearing is 100°.

soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake."

¶ Freedom from Fear: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

¶ Freedom from Enemies: "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies."

¶ Freedom to Live Abundantly: "Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

American Moslems

Toledo's Commodore Perry Hotel had never seen a convention quite like it. On the hotel's ballroom floor one evening last week, some 50 men took off their shoes, stepped reverently on to white sheets and prostrated themselves toward Mecca (compass bearing from Toledo: 100° true), chanting, "*Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar*" (God the Almighty). Black-

which whirled to a stop with arms hopefully extended for cash. Delegates found this a pleasant way to part with about \$1,000 during the three-day convention.

At business sessions, the president and founder of the International Moslem Society, Abdallah Igram, 30, a grocery-store operator from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, led delegates through a simple agenda. One executive board decision: to pay the cost of special identification tags for American Moslems in military service which will read, "I am a Moslem. There is but one God, and Mohammed is his prophet." Igram was re-elected president for another year. Anxious to unite all scattered North American Moslems (estimated at 32,600) in his society, he disclaims militant proselytizing: "We don't want to convert others, just inform them."

Emily Post for Pastors

The human frailty of the clergy sometimes seems an insuperable obstacle to the coming of the Kingdom. To help keep it within bounds, one wise old Lutheran, the Rev. Walter E. Schuette, 85, has



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PIONEERS IN BETTER TRANSPORTATION



George Fiegall

LUTHERAN SCHUETTE The female is a menace.

written a book called *The Minister's Personal Guide* (Harper; \$2.95).

Pastor Schuette (pronounced Shooite) has a ministerial experience of 65 years to draw on, during 28 of which he was district president of more than 200 Ohio congregations of the American Lutheran Church. Samples of his advice:

The Call is a sacred thing, and ministers who talk about "being hired" are no friends of Dr. Schuette. He urges clergymen to consider themselves God's emissaries: "I fear there is a tendency among theological students to give far too much consideration to the material advantages and disadvantages . . . in the fields to which they are called."

The Slugged gives the ministry a black eye. Telling of a parsonage where the blinds were commonly still drawn at 11 a.m., Dr. Schuette warns: "There was much talk about this. The minister's published excuse for his late rising was that he burned midnight oil until three and four o'clock in the morning. This excuse did not get general acceptance."

The Door of the church after a service is an important test: "Some [ministers] are stiff . . . Others are so effusive and indulge in pleasantries so jocular that it looks as though they are glad to get away from . . . devotion and back into the hells and titter of the world . . . Backslapping is nowhere in order . . . And, while I am at this, let me say, 'Preacher, don't paw people, especially women!'"

The Pulpit is the place where irritating mannerisms dog the most conscientious. Some of the commonest: "Leaning on the pulpit . . . using one's handkerchief like a mop . . . dropping one's voice to a whisper for effect . . . crouching, with knees bent, as if to make a spring; 'making faces.'"

The Sickbed requires the diplomatic finesse and toughness of a Talleyrand—and often the elusiveness. Sometimes the

mere presence of a clergyman is enough to send the patient into a tailspin of fear that his end has come. Members of the family who ask the minister to pretend that he just happened to drop in are no help. Inexperienced ministers are likeliest to agree to this deception: "They come breezing in as though by chance, express astonishment at finding someone of the household sick, and, of course, under the circumstances cannot bear any burden of the seriousness of the situation." Other hazards are people faking illness, and designing women: "There have been quite well substantiated cases in which women have staged a sickness to entice the minister. Enough said."

The Female, in fact, is a menace to ministers outside the sickroom as well as in it. The fact that most pastoral calls are unwelcome in the morning (before the house is straightened), and that in the afternoon most women are alone, tends to put the minister in a situation that is "embarrassing, even dangerous," such is the power of gossip: "Let me set it down, plain and positive: it is a dangerous practice for any minister to call on a woman alone in her home." If the minister is lucky enough to have a child below school age, this "is an efficient bodyguard."

The Bachelor as a clergyman leaves Dr. Schuette "at a loss." Many church members are loath to approach a bachelor for marital advice. And as a preacher of God's Word and God's ways, he must repeatedly extol the beautiful tenderness of the marital relation and of home life. How can he do this unembarrassed when he, by eschewing the one, makes the other impossible for himself?"

The Raise in his stipend that almost every minister needs had best be brought squarely before the officers of his parish, or before their chief officer: "This had best not be the treasurer. Church treasurers are, I would prefer not to feel I have to say it, very often not so willing to part with funds as to receive and hold them."

Words & Works

¶ Mitsuo Fuchida, 51, onetime Japanese navy airman who directed the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and later became a Christian convert and missionary (TIME, Nov. 17), paid Hawaii a return visit last week. "This time," he told reporters, "I come not with orders from Tokyo but from a higher command: God." When he spoke of a wish to lay a wreath on the bombed-out hulk of the U.S.S. *Arizona*, which still holds the bodies of 1,002 U.S. Navy men below decks, the Honolulu *Advertiser* editorialized: "Hawaii will listen with interest to what Captain Fuchida has to say, but Hawaii believes that his chief mission as a Christian now lies in Japan."

¶ Patrick J. Norton, 70, onetime Dubuque, Iowa newspaper distributor and father of 14, returned from Rome, celebrated his first Mass in a U.S. church as a Roman Catholic priest. Though drawn to the priesthood as a young man, Father Norton had to find a job in which he



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could help his needy family. After the death of his wife, and with his children grown, he entered studies for the priesthood at 63.

¶ In a farewell sermon to his congregation at Hollywood's First Presbyterian Church, Pastor Louis Evans, now "minister-at-large" for the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. (TIME, Jan. 12), observed a trend: "There is a deep, quiet nostalgia for God creeping on a tired and frustrated humanity . . . America has gone religiously through three eras. The religion of our grandfathers was an experience; the religion of our fathers was a tradition; the religion of the sons had become a convenience. It looks as though we are now stepping into an era that may lead us back to the experience of God again . . . Governors are more willing to be governed, teachers are more willing to be taught . . ."

¶ Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee took the pulpit in the Central Park Baptist Church in Birmingham, Ala. and touched on the mission of politics: "The politics of any situation we get into is only the means by which we seek to achieve the religious ends for which we are put here on this earth . . . A nation which can breed atom bombs surely can breed atomic ideals. I say we must, or we die."

MILESTONES

Married. Thomas Dubois Hormel, 23, son of Meatpacker Jay Catherwood (Spam) Hormel, and an art student at Palos Verdes College in Rolling Hills, Calif.; and Simone Mostovsky, 20, one-time Parisian ballerina with the Roland Petit Ballet; in Las Vegas, Nev.

Married. Jay Gould III, 32, namesake and great-grandson of the fabulous railroad financier; and Lina Romay, 29, dark-eyed songstress of stage (*Michael Todd's Peep Show*) and screen (*The Man Behind the Gun*); he for the third time, she for the second; in Los Angeles.

Divorced. Keenan Wynn, 36, cinema comedian (*Phone Call from a Stranger*) and son of Funnyman Ed Wynn; by his second wife, Betty Jane ("Beetsee") Wynn, 27; after 4½ years of marriage, no children; in Los Angeles.

Divorced. By Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., 53, sometime journalist, son of Manhattan society's reigning family; his fifth wife, Patricia Murphy Wallace Vanderbilt, 33; after almost five years of marriage, no children; in Reno.

Died. Marion Luther Brittain, 86, longtime president of Georgia Institute of Technology (1922-44); in Atlanta. Under his administration, Georgia Tech became a topnotch engineering school; Brittain doubled its enrollment (now 34,581), built a \$300,000 school of aeronautics, imported the late Coach W. A. ("Bill") Alexander to develop Georgia Tech's famed football teams.

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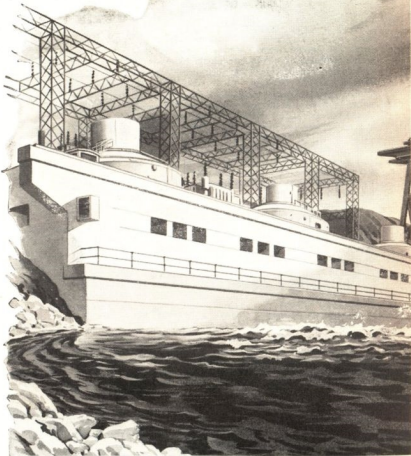
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BUSINESS

INDUSTRY

Broad Base for Mobilization

Ever since Engine Charlie Wilson moved in as Defense Secretary, there has been talk that the Truman Administration's policy of a broad industrial base for defense mobilization would be abandoned. But this week, with the approval of Wilson, Defense Mobilization Director Arthur S. Flemming reaffirmed the policy.

The new statement of policy calls for setting up of stand-by production lines, but without actual volume production of anything that would be easy to make when needed. Capacity will be expanded for some materials which are hard to produce and which require long lead time to reach full output. However, the Administration will survey all defense plants to see if some can be closed and their production shifted elsewhere to cut costs. Closed plants will have their tools kept either in place or in storage near by. Still in the defense budget, said Flemming, is a \$500 million item for stockpiling critical machine tools which would be needed in an all-out war. The whole policy, said Flemming, is to cut down sharply the two years of lead time that elapsed before the full U.S. industrial might was brought to bear in World War II.

Said Flemming: "The result will be . . . the development of a program which will provide us with an industrial position . . . from which we could move rapidly to maximum rates of balanced output of war and war-supporting goods."

BUSINESS ABROAD

France's Fighter

At Paris' Le Bourget airfield last week, a jet interceptor, the Mystère IV, buzzed the field at 650 m.p.h. not more than 15 feet off the ground. A tiny two-seater, the Minijet, scooted up & down at 200 m.p.h. Loafing about the field were the Trident, an experimental, needle-nosed plane that the French hope will reach speeds up to



MYSTÈRE IV

At 650 m.p.h., an impressive buzz.

Informations Aeronautiques

Mach 1.6 (1,156 m.p.h. at sea level), and the triple-purpose Vautour (ground-support fighter, all-weather interceptor, light bomber), with expected speeds of 650-plus m.p.h.

The occasion was the 20th Annual International Aviation Salon, hailed by enthusiastic French journalists as the "French Farnborough." It was a good show, but it was far from Britain's Farnborough. In building big, fast planes, the French are admittedly two years behind the U.S. and England. The French aviation industry, hard hit by nationalization by the *Front Populaire* in 1937 and all but finished by the German occupation, has come back slowly since the war. One reason is that comparatively little government money has been spent on it. During the last five years, total air force expenditures have been under \$2.5 billion, and the industry estimates that only a fourth of its present capacity is being used. Only 1,000 planes a year of all types are being manufactured. But the future looks brighter. NATO has ordered \$86 million worth of Mystère IV interceptors; the U.S. has placed \$30 million in offshore contracts for Republic Thunderjet and Thunderstreak air frames, and the British

are trying out the Breguet doubledecker 117-passenger transports.

On their own, the French have developed some special purpose planes:

¶ Small jet trainers such as the 250-m.p.h. Minijet, powered by a French-developed 300-lbs. thrust Turbomeca engine, and Fleuret and Magister, powered by two 880-lbs. thrust Turbomeca engines, with 450-m.p.h. maximum speeds.

¶ The Hurel-Dubois 33, a two-engine, piston plane which, its makers claim, can take off in half the distance required for the DC-3, and carry comparable loads at only 41% of the DC-3's operating cost.

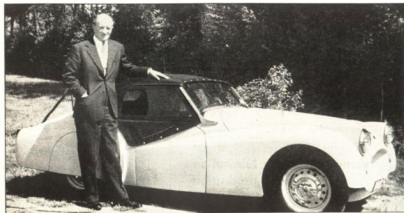
¶ The Potez 75, a weird-looking antitank craft with a podlike body hanging between twin fuselages. It fires four guided missiles which unreel up to 1,968 yds. of wire in flight. By means of electrical impulses sent through the wire, a man in the cockpit, sitting at a stick similar to the pilot's, guides the missiles.

Many of the new models have been produced by private aircraft companies, which have been gradually denationalizing the industry. Of the 60,000 workers in the aircraft and aircraft equipment industries, more than half are employed by private companies.

Britain's Triumph

To compete in the already crowded, competitive U.S. auto market, Britain's Standard Motor Co. Ltd. set out to develop a low-priced sports car that would do 90 m.p.h. Last May, in twelve test runs over Belgium's flat Jabbeke highway near Ostend, Standard's new car racked up top speeds of 125.8 m.p.h. with a stripped down "speed" trim and 115.4 in touring trim (with the top up). Standard's delighted managing director, Sir John Black, 58, christened it the TR-2 (Triumph Two Liter) in honor of Triumph Motor Co. Ltd., the Standard subsidiary that built the car.

Last week the first mass-produced TR-2 came off the assembly line. Short (12 ft. 4 in.) and low (3 ft. 10 in. to the top of the windshield), it has a four-cylinder, 90-h.p. engine with two carburetors and



AUTOMAKER BLACK & WHITE TR-2 SPORTS CAR
At 125 m.p.h., an awesome scream.

Louis Klementz Ltd.

TIME CLOCK

8.5 to 1 compression ratio. The TR-2 gets 24 miles to the gallon, has independent front-wheel suspension for easier riding and two bucket seats. A particular attraction for sports-car buyers: the jetlike scream produced at high speed by the air scoop in front. The TR-2 will go on sale in the U.S. early in September at about \$1,500 plus taxes. One enthusiastic group of U.S. agents has already ordered 100 TR-2s a week for an entire year.

Gamble. The Triumph's triumph was strictly the work of Sir John Black. He had come to Standard in 1929 from Hillman where, at 34, he had already made a name for himself as managing director. Standard was deep in the red, and its production was down to 34 cars a week. To get the company out from under, Black gambled. He asked for little salary and no share in any profits until he had assured Standard stockholders a 6% return on their investment. Then he expected the company to pay him more money.²

Black redesigned the cars, and sales started climbing. By 1939, Standard produced 50,000 cars a year. When World War II came, Standard switched to making airplanes, armored cars, etc. When the war ended, Sir John, unlike most British and American automakers, made a startling move: he scrapped Standard's entire prewar line. Believing the only way to compete in the postwar market at home and abroad was to concentrate quantity production on a single, low-priced car, Black put Standard to work on the Vanguard. (He also got the manufacturing rights to the famed Ferguson tractor in all markets except the American and Philippine.) While most British industries struggled along with decrepit equipment, Sir John spent \$40 million modernizing his plant. Standard now has three plants equipped to turn out 100,000 cars and 100,000 tractors a year and last year grossed \$132 million.

Payoff. In 1945, Sir John bought up Triumph Motors with the idea of bringing out a low-priced sports car. To avoid expensive retooling, Triumph used Standard parts (e.g., Vanguard engine, Mayflower front suspension and rear axle).

Standard has kept production high and costs down with the help of an incentive payment plan. The company, which pays its 12,000 workers a good (for England) minimum weekly wage (\$14 for men, \$10.50 for women), provides increases for any group of workers which lowers the man-hour cost per unit. Says he: "If all British industries would adopt such an incentive scheme, we'd clear up our economic troubles overnight."

² It did. In 1949, directors voted him a gift of 100,000 shares of stock, then valued at \$2.80 a share. A year later, however, roused by Sir John's tax-free present and a similar gift made by Austin Motor Car Co. Ltd. to Managing Director Leonard P. Lord, Britain's Labor government levied a retroactive surtax on such deals, deprived Sir John of 95% of his gift.

AUTOMAKERS' 1954 models may be postponed if the month-old Tool & Die Craftsmen's strike is not ended soon. Chrysler and Packard have already postponed their fall announcement dates, and failure to get dies from strike-bound plants has got G.M. worried.

TWENTIETH Century - Fox, which has been collecting \$350 a month in royalties on seepage from an oil pool 1,500 feet below its Hollywood lot, plans more oil exploration. It has been given permission by Los Angeles officials to sink 13 wells on its property, hopes to collect royalties of \$10,000 a month from each well in the next two years.

Russian feelers to reopen East-West trade in platinum are getting a chilly reception. Last week in London, the Soviet Trade Delegation offered to sell platinum for the first time since 1947, but found no takers. London dealers, who usually sell platinum to the U.S., were afraid to touch it.

JOHN L. Lewis' miners, unlike most other citizens, have never been forced to pay taxes on their \$1,200-a-year pensions. Last week the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled not only that the 60,000 pensioners must pay (retroactively to 1948) but that investment income (\$768,967 last year) from the U.M.W.'s \$90 million welfare fund will be taxable in fiscal 1953.

Japan has passed Great Britain and regained its prewar place as the world's No. 1 exporter of cotton cloth. In 1953's first three months, while Britain's exports dropped from 185 million to 173 million sq. yds., Japan's soared from 146 million to 187 million sq. yds., including a 100% increase in sales in Britain itself.

AIRLINES may soon be carrying as much as 85% of all first-class mail, if Post Office experiments later this summer pan out. It is still cheaper to send mail by rail than by air (36¢ v. 52¢¹ an air ton-mile), but with a big volume to haul on late night flights the airlines may be able to cut their

rates enough to underbid the railroads, which are asking a 45% increase for carrying mail.

THE C.I.O.'s United Steelworkers, who have often complained of steel companies' earnings, turned a pretty penny themselves last year despite the steel strike. On income of \$13,752,247 from investments, initiation fees and dues, the Steelworkers netted \$751,237, raising their net worth to a record \$10,855,697.

FIRST fruit of the recently signed ten-year agreement between Westinghouse and Rolls-Royce (TIME, June 22) will probably be an announcement that Westinghouse will build the British Avon RA16 jet engine (9,000 lbs. thrust) which will power Britain's Comet IIIs, and possibly the new top-secret Conway, expected to have a thrust matching Pratt & Whitney's J-57, now the world's most powerful jet engine.

WALL Street Analyst Washington Dodge predicts a great bull market for "sometime in 1954" which will lift the Dow-Jones industrial average, now 270.88 "comfortably over 300." Other Dodge predictions: New York Central stock, now 25, will be selling at 37; Du Pont, now 91, at 125; Western Union, now 44¹/₂, at 88; Bethlehem Steel, now 51¹/₂, at 80.

REPUBLIC Steel Corp. will build a \$1,000,000 plant in Toledo to make 50,000 lbs. a day of powdered iron by a new process. Precision parts (e.g., cams, gears) molded of powdered iron fuse under heat into hard, smooth shapes that need no expensive machining. If Republic, the first big steelmaker to enter the field, can produce big quantities of powdered iron cheaply, it will be good news to airplane and automakers, who never have been able to get enough.

AT the rate it is going, home-mortgage lending this year will top even the 1952 peak of \$58 billion, now that the Administration has eased its tight-money policy.

GOVERNMENT

Short-Term Money

Not since World War II had the Treasury faced as tough a financing problem as confronted Secretary George M. Humphrey last week. Actual payouts for defense goods hit their peak at a time when the deficit for the fiscal year just ended reached \$9.3 billion. This was \$3.4 billion higher than Harry Truman's January estimate, and more than double last year's deficit. To meet the cash requirements of the next three months, Humphrey had to raise \$6 billion—in a soft Government securities market (TIME, May 25).

Last week Humphrey, who had wanted to put more of the U.S. debt into long-term bonds, was forced to swallow a short-term financing nostrum which had lain un-

used on the shelf since 1934. He will offer \$5.5 to \$6 billion worth of income-tax anticipation certificates, paying 2½% and maturing in eight months. As an added inducement, the certificates will pay interest to March 22, 1954, even if used March 15 to pay taxes. Humphrey hopes to sell at least \$1 billion of the certificates to non-bank buyers, but expects banks to take the rest for resale to corporations. To sweeten sales, banks can keep the money they pay for certificates until the Government writes checks against it, thus not depleting their loanable funds right away.

Although Humphrey did not like it, the short-term paper seemed the only answer in a market still upset by his 30-year bond issue of April, and congested by more than \$7 billion worth of federal, state, city and corporate bonds offered so far

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

What to Do About \$40 Billion

HOW far has "creeping socialism" crept? Farther than most business-men think.

The astounding fact is that the U.S. Government is now operating some 100 separate types of business enterprises in which it has sunk at least \$40 billion. Among other things, the Government has become the nation's largest insurer, electric-power producer, lender, landlord, grain owner, warehouse operator and shipowner. It monopolizes the world's biggest potential new industry: atomic energy.

How did this giant rival to business get so big? Many of the activities, such as atomic energy and synthetic rubber, were vital to national security, and only the Government was big enough to finance them. But the Government also still operates many a business that has no such reason for existence. President Andrew Jackson began Boston's 110-year-old Navy Rope Walk so that the Navy would not be dependent upon Russian hemp. U.S. ropemakers can now supply all the Navy's needs, but the Boston Rope Walk goes merrily on, with that hardy indestructibility peculiar to Government businesses once they get going. In 1902 the Navy started to experiment with paintmaking. By 1951 it produced an estimated 2% of all U.S. paint, although paint manufacturers say that they could supply it cheaper.

In patient digging into such activities, the House's Committee on Government Operations has compiled four thick volumes of testimony showing how incredibly broad the Government's competition with private business has become. Government enterprises even compete with each other: the Pentagon's printers claim that they can print half as cheaply as the Government printing office.

Post exchanges, begun as a wartime convenience to provide tax-free soap, razors, cigarettes, etc. to servicemen, have proliferated into huge discount houses selling everything from lingerie and jewelry to Laundromats and power lawnmowers. Boxmaking, begun as a convenience in small shops at Army posts, has grown into a Government industry that boxmakers estimate is now making 10% to 15% of all U.S. box production. In Philadelphia, four Government box plants compete with eight private companies.

The Government is engaged in everything from tire-recapping to coffee-roasting, from binding books to freezing ice cream (162 plants) and making brooms and spectacles. It owns some 122,000 housing units, and by the Comptroller General's estimate,

rents them at a loss. Every Washington agency operates its own fleet of motor vehicles, although one central motor pool (not to mention taxis) could handle the job. General Services Administration maintains a fleet of trucks for moving Government furniture about Washington, and since some of the trucks may be used only half a day a week, private movers could do it cheaper. The Government spends an average \$625 per lot storing the effects of overseas servicemen in Government warehouses, v. a cost of \$97 to keep them in private warehouses, which have 8,000,000 sq. ft. of empty storage space while the Government maintains 3,000,000 sq. ft. (\$18 million worth) of its own.

Before the war, the Army and Navy relied chiefly on private tugs and barges for towing and delivery jobs. During the war they acquired their own tugboat fleet, and now, possibly to keep bureaucratic empires from shrinking, there is a \$100 million expansion program under way. (One House committee witness told how the Government spent \$43,369 hauling \$4,368 worth of scrap iron from Alaska to California.) When the Defense Department authorized its three forces to spend \$10 million a year reclaiming their scrap, the Navy's Pensacola Air Station promptly spent \$25,000 on a scrap press and \$5,000 to install it. Near by was a bigger private press which in ten days' time could have smashed and baled all the scrap the base had. Empire-building bureaucrats have occasionally found it necessary to beat strategic retreats and agree to reduce their operations. But they have seldom eliminated them.

Often the argument that can be made for the public operations of a TVA or new projects too big or risky for private industry is used to justify many another project. But even a veteran public-power advocate like Bonneville's Administrator Paul Raver now argues that the Government need not control northwest projects, that they should be built, financed and run by interstate authorities. Thus, when there is a will to get the Government out of business, it can unquestionably be done. To do so, the new Administration will have to overcome all the resistance, obstruction, delay and evasion of the bureaucrat-at-bay. It will have to hack through the plausible defenses which inertia and tradition have accumulated over decades. But the further it gets into the problem, the sooner it will learn that the only way to stop Government in business is to stop it.

this year—the biggest six-month total in history. Explained Humphrey's deputy, W. Randolph Burgess: "Savings money of the type you tap when you offer a long-term security accumulates slowly. You can't go to the well too often. You have to allow time for the well to fill up again."

OIL & GAS

Westward Ho!

El Paso Natural Gas Co., which supplies the Southwest and California with much of its gas, last week won approval from the Federal Power Commission to build a \$175 million, 1,056-mile natural gas pipeline. It will stretch from Pembroke, Texas through New Mexico and Arizona to California. When completed in 1954, it will deliver to customers in those areas an additional 400 million cu. ft. of gas daily.

To meet El Paso's pipe at the California border, San Francisco's Pacific Gas & Electric Co. will spend \$26.7 million putting up 227 miles of new pipe, and two Los Angeles power companies (Southern California Gas and Southern Counties Gas) will lay a 73-mile pipeline at a cost of \$7,500,000. The California companies will split 300 million cu. ft. a day; the other 100 million cu. ft. will go to West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

The expansion of its own production, plus gas it will buy, will boost El Paso's daily capacity to 2.2 billion cu. ft., putting it ahead of Tennessee Gas Transmission as the biggest U.S. gas pipeline company.

CORPORATIONS

Dig That Crazy Man

In Chicago, a center of the U.S. television industry, old hands catalogued brash, upstart young Earl W. (for William) Muntz as merely another California screwball when he invaded their city and their business four years ago. They knew that "Madman" Muntz's zany advertising, depicting himself as a lunatic in a Napoleon hat ("I buy 'em retail, sell 'em wholesale. More fun that way!") had made him the used-car king of Los Angeles. But they assumed that the tough TV business would soon drive him really crazy.

The industry is not yet willing to grant that the Madman, or his Muntz TV Inc., is here to stay, but it has long since concluded that he is just as mad a success in TV as he was in used cars. Last year his TV company grossed \$49.9 million and last week Muntz, now 39, announced that he is ready to invade a new business, air conditioning. Two years ago he bought the tools, dies and inventory of Tropicaire Air Conditioner, plans to turn out a half-ton conditioner listing at \$239 and a three-quarter ton unit at \$269, about 30% less than existing models. Muntz's design has a new wrinkle: a glass-fiber cabinet which is much lighter than metal, needs no paint, forestalls unsightly rust stains dripping down the outside of buildings from metal-cased window units.

Native's Return. Muntz, born in Elgin, Ill., was 20 when he started his used-car business there. Seven years later he



"BOTH HANDS ON THE WHEEL, YOUNG FELLOW!"

"DRIVING a car is serious business, Sonny . . . but, after all, I guess you've got plenty of time to learn!"

Have *you*, Mr. Motorist, learned the "do's and don'ts" of safe driving? Even if you have, why not review them?

Drive only at reasonable speeds. Slow down after dark. Cooperate with your friend, the Traffic Officer. Heed road signs, hand and mechanical signals. Keep in your own lane. Don't insist on the "right of way." Pass only when you have clear vision ahead. Don't mix drinking with driving. Stay

a safe distance behind the vehicle in front of you. By all means, don't take chances. Have your car inspected regularly and keep it in top mechanical condition.

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the right point
for the way
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... here's all you do



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your way—
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opened a lot in Los Angeles. As a speculation, he bought 13 new, war-stranded, right-hand-drive cars which had been built for the Orient, including a custom-built Lincoln intended for Chiang Kai-shek. When Los Angeles papers ran stories about the cars, Muntz sold the entire lot in two weeks without even unpacking all the crates, made a tidy profit.

He decided to stake his whole profit on promotion, turned himself into the Madman. His billboards, with their mad legends ("I wanna give them away, but Mrs. Muntz won't let me. *She's crazy.*"), and his singing commercials made his name a California gag. Red Skelton, Bing Crosby and others kidded his commercials, the University of Southern California rooting section spelled out his



EARL MUNTZ

Arthur Siegel

"Bankers are very stuffy people."

name at half-time, and soldiers at Santa Ana Camp marched into chow singing "M-U-N-T-Z, that's Muntz." And his gross jumped from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000 a month. Dissatisfied with car design, he put out his own custom-built sports car, still makes 100 a year.

Back to Sanity. In TV, he has kept the bicorne-hatted Napoleonic figure as a symbol, but toned down the goofiness of his ads. Says he: "We have to deal with bankers now, and bankers are very stuffy people." But he has used the same drum-fire method (including skywriting) to sell his sets. Furthermore, his markup is so low (only about 20% above cost) that his is one of the few sets whose "list" price discount houses can seldom shade. He built volume on a slim profit: last year's \$49.9 million sales yielded only \$691,657 net, after taxes. Nobody knows whether Muntz will survive when competition gets tougher, but everybody knows that he will at least make it interesting. Confidently, Muntz himself predicts that air conditioning will double his present gross in two or three years.

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PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

¶ General of the Army Omar Bradley will become chairman of the Bulova Watch Co.'s research and development laboratories when he retires as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff next month. He will boss the company's 120 scientists working on secret defense projects.

¶ William James Erwin, 52, vice president and general manager of South Carolina's Riegel Textile Corp., was named president of Dan River Mills, headless since President Russell Newton was ousted last October in a company shake-up. Erwin started as a textile engineer with Virginia's Consolidated Mills in 1921, switched to South Carolina's Republic Cotton Mills in 1934, to J. P. Stevens in 1946.

¶ Leonard F. Erikson, 56, vice president of Manhattan's McCann-Erickson advertising agency, was picked as head of the State Department's Voice of America at \$13,000 a year. Erikson (no kin to the late Alfred W. Erikson, one of the agency's founders) graduated from the University of Wisconsin (1920) and Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration, was sales manager for CBS before he joined McCann-Erickson as boss of its radio & TV department.

¶ Whitley Peterson McCoy, 58, was appointed to head the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. An Eisenhower Democrat and longtime (26 years) professor of law at the University of Alabama, McCoy is an old Washington hand, was an NLRB trial examiner in the late '30s, has been a Government labor arbitrator since 1941.

¶ J. (for John) Carlton Ward Jr., 60, who piloted Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. for ten years until he was ousted by Founder Sherman M. Fairchild in 1949, was elected president of New York's Vitro Manufacturing Co. (chemicals, uranium processing). Since 1949, Ward has bossed Boston's Thompson Industries.

¶ Ex-SEC Chairman Donald Cook, who spent ten years in the commission's public utilities division, last week became assistant to Utilityman Philip Sporn of big American Gas & Electric, and a vice president in A.G. & E.'s engineering and service subsidiary.

AGRICULTURE

Water for Texas

Rain fell last week on east Texas and scattered sections of west Texas. The rain, plus announcement of an \$8,000,000 federal-aid program, brightened the spirits of drought-stricken Texas ranchers. The rush to ship cattle to the stockyards tapered off, and beef rose \$1 to \$4 per 100 lbs. But the drought was far from over. And when and if it does end, Texas' water problems will be far from solved.

The hard fact is that Texas simply does not have enough water in the right places to support its fast-growing population, industry and agriculture. This week, in a 96-page report that took 3½ years to prepare, the Interior Department's Bureau

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Time for a Checkup?

Who knows, maybe it is. You get checkups on everything else—your health, the kids, your car.

So why not your investments, too?

After all, times change—and so do security values. The stocks you bought five years ago may have been just fine for your purposes *then*—but what about now?

Maybe your objectives have changed.

Maybe other stocks offer far better opportunities.

Maybe there are definite weak spots here and there in your portfolio.

That's why we think every investor should get a good financial checkup from time to time . . . find out just what his investment program looks like to a practiced, impartial observer.

And if you'd like to know what we think of the stocks you own, we'll be happy to tell you.

Our Research Department will mail you an objective review of your present portfolio, give you all the facts they can about any particular stocks you may want to buy or sell, or prepare a complete investment program for any sum, any objective.

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of Reclamation told just how serious the Texas water problem is and what can be done to solve it. The cost: \$1.2 billion.

Thirsty Industries. The source of the trouble, the report says, is that while the population of Texas has grown only 20% since 1940, the use of water has increased 150% because of the expansion of petroleum, chemical and other industries, and the increase in irrigated land. At the present rate of growth, the supply of water will have to be increased from one to five times in various parts of the state. If the supply is not increased, the water shortage will stop the growth.

The survey, prompted by Texas Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, treated each section of Texas separately (see map):

❑ The arid Pecos Valley-Trans Pecos area must get along on what it has; bringing in more water would be too expensive.

❑ In the High Plains area, from the top of the panhandle to south of Lamesa, one of the big cotton-growing areas of the U.S., withdrawals for irrigation have been steadily lowering the water table. The solution is to bring water from the Canadian River to eleven cities through a system of aqueducts, an \$85 million project authorized by Congress. About 95% of the costs will be repaid by the cities.

❑ In the Red Bed region (from the Red River to the country south of Abilene), the study recommended that reservoirs and distribution systems be built and financed through "multi-city projects," in which two or more cities get together to develop ground and surface water sources.

❑ In the Edwards Plateau section, which

is west of San Antonio, supplies are adequate for its small cities and "range-stock economy," and additional projects can be financed by state or municipal funds.

Pattern for Progress. It is along the Gulf Coast, where Texas has had its greatest industrial growth, that the state has its major water problem. To the east of Corpus Christi are flooding rivers, and to the west, drought has brought a "little dust bowl." The Bureau recommends a vast \$1.1 billion project to build reservoirs along the eastern rivers and channel their flow into a "trans-basin water supply canal," which would swing in a broad arc parallel to the coast and would irrigate 1,000,000 acres of dust-dry farmland. Estimated costs: \$370 million for the reservoirs, \$680 million for the conduit and pumping lifts, \$50 million for irrigation.

By distributing water along the coast, the report said, this area could raise its income from \$2.9 billion annually to \$8.4 billion. Such industrial and agricultural prosperity could easily repay the costs of the entire project. Said the report: engineering problems would be simple compared to those Southern California encountered in bringing water from the Colorado River to the Los Angeles area.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Hydraulic Starter. A hydraulic device to replace electric starters for all kinds of engines was demonstrated by Hydramotive, Inc. of Cleveland. The company is already making one model for starting

diesel engines up to 1,200 h.p. (\$1,000), another for starting diesel and gasoline engines up to 400 h.p. (\$260), plans to begin production soon on an automotive model (which would store up pressure while the engine was running) and which would be priced competitively with conventional starters.

Winter Dacron. First wrinkle-resistant dacron-and-wool suits and topcoats for spring, fall and winter wear will be brought out this fall by Manhattan's Witty Brothers, first manufacturer to make 100% dacron summer suits (TIME, May 12, 1952). Dacron content will range from 35-70% depending on whether it is blended with flannel, gabardine or worsted. Price: \$95.

Nylon Tires. Three tire companies—Firestone, Goodrich and U.S. Rubber—announced their first nylon cord tires (Goodyear has had one since April). Firestone's is the first tubeless nylon tire, while Goodrich brought out a nylon truck tire, with a tread 46% thicker than usual, which it says will last up to 100,000 miles. U.S. Rubber claims its nylon passenger tire has 95% more bruise resistance than standard tires. Prices run 6% to 15% higher than regular tire lines.

Glass Chevy. Chevrolet's sports "Corvette," G.M.'s first car with a Fiberglas body, came off the assembly line last week. Production this year will reach 50 a month, next year 1,000 a month. Price: \$3,250.

Air Deliveries. United Parcel Service, which operates a fleet of more than 4,000 vehicles in 13 cities, started a coast-to-coast air parcel service from Los Angeles and San Francisco to New York on scheduled airlines. Cost of a 10-lb. shipment from Los Angeles to New York: \$3.10, less than half the rate for either air parcel post or air express.

Chemical Hoe. A new chemical spray called Alanap (N-1 naphthyl phthalamic acid) that kills weeds and crabgrass before they emerge from the soil, but spares farm crops and grass, was announced by U.S. Rubber Co. One to three pounds an acre is sufficient to control weeds among row crops for three to eight weeks. Price: about \$3 a lb.

REAL ESTATE

New Houses for Old

A California building firm last week stole a page from auto dealers and announced a novel home-selling plan: trade in the old-model house for a new one. The Liberty Building Co., developers of a 3,500-home tract in what was once a walnut grove in west Pomona, offered to take old houses in trade from anyone who buys one of their new \$15,000 houses.

Under the plan, the company and seller agree on a price for the old dwelling and put it on the market. Normally, the owner's equity in it is enough for the down payment on the new house. If the old house is sold within 30 days, the full price is turned over to the owner; if not, Liberty Building purchases the house at a pre-arranged, but lower price.

This announcement appears for purposes of record. Contracts, negotiated by the undersigned, have been entered into for the purchase of these securities by certain institutions for investment. The bonds have not been, and are not being, offered to the public.

NEW ISSUE

July 2, 1953

\$96,000,000

Gulf Interstate Gas Company

First Mortgage Pipe Line Bonds

4½% Series due October 1, 1974

Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUES

July 2, 1953

698,480 Units*

Gulf Interstate Gas Company

*Each Unit consists of

\$20 principal amount of 6% Interim Note (Subordinate)

(Payable at stated maturity in 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, \$20 par value)

and

5 shares of Common Stock (\$5 par value)

Rights to subscribe to Units are being offered to certain offerees listed in the Prospectus. Subscription Warrants will expire at 4:00 P.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on July 14, 1953.

Subscription Price to Warrant Holders

\$48.75 per Unit

The several Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase any unsubscribed Units and both during and following the subscription period, may offer Units as set forth in the Prospectus.

The Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned and other dealers or brokers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane

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RADIO & TV

The Ape Intervenes

A chimpanzee named J. Fred Muggs became a major factor in keeping commercial television off the British air.

Muggs, who wears rubber pants and a turtle-neck sweater, gives U.S. viewers an occasional comedy break during Dave Garroway's two-hour morning news and chatter program, *Today* (TIME, April 20). Last month as Britain's Conservative government was working on a plan allowing some sponsored TV shows to compete with BBC's state monopoly, the



United Press

J. FRED MUGGS
He upset the sponsors.

British press reported indignantly that, on coronation day, *Today* had shown alternating views of their Queen and Garroway's ape. The incident did more than any other argument to fan fears of U.S.-style "television vulgarity."

In Parliament, Laborite Maurice Edelman asked whether or not supporters of sponsored TV were on the side of the chimp. Fourteen vice chancellors of universities protested against commercial TV. In a lot of British papers, U.S. commercial TV became an epithet almost as dirty as "McCarthyism."

There were some voices for the defense. Tory M.P. Derek Walker-Smith argued that a country gets the programs which suit it. "To say that commercial TV would probably involve debased programs is . . . a vote of no confidence in the British people."

But the anti-commercial forces included not only Laborites and predictable highbrows like Bertrand Russell, but an astonishing number of Tories, e.g., Lord Halifax, Randolph Churchill and such formidable lords spiritual as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

Last week the government backed down, left decision to "a time when tensions have eased," perhaps this autumn, also made it clear that if sponsored TV is ever permitted, it will be sharply restricted by controls. Said one opponent of the commercial plan: "Surely J. Fred Muggs won't pop up again so soon."

Oldtimer

While gun fights raged around him, 61-year-old William Beaudine Sr. scrambled last week over the rocky hills of Big Bear, Calif. Looking like a scarecrow in

Strong When Wet

CHEMICAL PROBLEM...

... paper that absorbs the maximum amount of moisture without falling apart.

SOLUTION...

... Kymene®, a series of wet-strength resins produced by Hercules for paper makers. Kymene-treated paper has excellent absorbency and wet-strength. Manufacturers, for example, find that the use of Kymene produces a vastly improved paper towel at remarkably little extra cost.

RESULT...

... today, Kymene resin is found in all types of wet-strength papers and paperboard, including map papers, V-board and bag papers. Kymene comes ready to use, is easy to handle, and has high efficiency.



Hercules' business is solving problems by chemistry for industry...



... textiles, paper, rubber, insecticides, adhesives, soaps, detergents, plastics, paint, varnish, lacquer, to name a few, use Hercules® synthetic resins, cellulose products, chemical cotton, terpene chemicals, rosin and rosin derivatives, chlorinated products and other chemical processing materials. Hercules® explosives serve mining, quarrying, construction, seismograph projects everywhere.

HERCULES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY 933 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Del.
Sales Offices in Principal Cities



TAX LOSS: \$12,000 A DAY. This illegal still was seized in April, 1953 in an apartment building in Oceanport, N. J. Enforcement agents estimated that it was "easily capable of costing the government \$12,000 a day in alcohol taxes." Above: Police Chief Robert Berry checks 5-gal. cans found near the big mashcooker in the cellar.



TAX LOSS: \$28,350 A DAY. This oil-fired boiler supplied heat to the cooking unit of a 1500 gallon-a-day still, seized in April, 1953 at Vineland, N. J. Police estimated it cost the government \$28,350 in lost taxes every day it operated at capacity.



TAX LOSS: \$47,250 A DAY. When Federal and city authorities raided this illegal still in Brooklyn, N. Y., in March, 1953, they captured equipment valued at an estimated \$100,000, 10,000 lbs. of sugar and 700 five-gallon cans ready for filling. They calculated that the equipment could make 4,500 gallons of "bootleg" every day, representing a daily tax loss of \$47,250 to the Federal government alone. While such outlaw stills represent major investments, nine out of ten seized are filthy and vermin-ridden.

A \$6 Tax will reduce Bootlegging ...and give you legal beverages at fair prices

The pictures above show one of the main reasons why the legal distilling industry is asking that the Federal excise tax on distilled spirits be adjusted from today's \$10.50 per gallon to the 1942 rate of \$6.

Bootlegging today is big business ... an organized outlaw empire built on the difference between \$6 and \$10.50. It is a vicious business. It breeds graft, corruption, defiance of law and order. Sickness, blindness, sometimes death itself, come from the bootleg bottle.

Bootlegging feeds on high liquor taxes. In 1944, when the rate jumped

from \$6 to \$9 a gallon, it was the signal for big-city criminals to move in. And since November 1951, with the added advantage of a \$10.50 Federal tax, this particular kind of crime has been more profitable than ever.

These last two increases were supposedly "temporary." They have long outlived their usefulness, defeated their revenue purpose and—what's worse—brought a decaying racket back to life.

Today the bootlegger really fears only one weapon... the return of a fair tax that would bring prices of the legal

product down to average income levels.

A \$6 tax will take most of the "gravy" out of illegal distilling... will make mass-production installations like those pictured above too expensive a risk.

A \$6 tax will recover some of the tax millions now being stolen from Federal, state and local governments.

A \$6 tax will give you good legal beverages at fair prices.

These benefits are not wishful thinking. They are based on the record.



IT'S THE TAX THAT HURTS!

In spite of general increases in costs since 1942, the average distillery price of legal whiskey itself has not risen appreciably. Today over half of every dollar you spend for whiskey goes for Federal, state and local taxes!



PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY **LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC.**, 155 E. 44TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
IN BEHALF OF THE PRODUCERS AND MERCHANTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Here's what
you really pay
for whiskey!

TAX FACTS

When you pay around \$4.27* for a "fifth" of your favorite whiskey, you actually pay about \$1.89 for the whiskey itself, about \$2.38 more in Federal, state and local taxes.

That's like paying a "sales tax" of 125% on the merchandise! Taxes take over half of your liquor dollar!

Here's what happened during the first full year (Nov. 1, 1951—Nov. 1, 1952) of the present \$10.50 per gallon Federal Excise Tax . . .

... You had to pay \$237 million more in liquor taxes than you would have paid at the previous \$9 rate.

... Your Federal Government gained only \$30 million in liquor excise revenue . . . an increase of less than 2% . . . because you bought less legal liquor.

... Your Federal Government lost about \$40 million in corporate income taxes as profits declined with drastically falling legal liquor sales.

... Your Federal Government lost additional millions in personal income taxes as distillers, wholesalers, retailers and suppliers cut their payrolls and dividends.

... Your State Governments lost approximately \$33 million in liquor tax revenue . . . money badly needed for welfare and other vital programs.

Under the \$10.50 tax, bootleggers had more reason than ever before to defy the law. In 1951 alone, Federal authorities with lamentably inadequate staffs were able to seize 10,250 illegal stills. No one knows how many thousands more escaped seizure.

A Tax Increase of 854% Since Repeal!



Since the \$9.00 tax went into effect in 1944, whiskey has carried the heaviest Federal tax burden of any commodity or service. On top of today's prohibitive \$10.50 rate you must pay an average of \$2.80 a gallon more in other Federal, state and local taxes!

Distilled Spirits vs. All Other Excise-Taxed Products—1939-1951

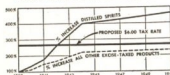


Chart above shows what's happened to distilled spirits vs. all other excise-taxed products and services since 1939. The \$6.00 rate proposed by the legal distilling industry represents a 167% increase over the 1939 level, as compared to an average increase of 129% on all other excise-taxed products and services.

*The average national retail price

LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC.

a straw sombrero, worn levis and scuffed sneakers, Director Beaudine shouted, "Cut it! Print it!" and wound up the shooting of an eight-episode package of *Wild Bill Hickok* TV films. Bill Beaudine was making TV movies as quickly and cheaply as any director in the business.

Beaudine learned his trade in the silent days with such oldtimers as Marie Prevost and Ben Turpin. Says he: "We'd write 'em, shoot 'em and print 'em in a week." Nowadays, most Hollywood directors are apt to shoot one scene scores of times; but a lot of TV programs have happily reversed progress and gone back to the old slap-dash days. Today, Beaudine has a budget of \$25,000 a film, and it costs \$10,000 a day to shoot. Beaudine seldom takes more than 2½ days to get a film in the can.

The pace is rough. Six days a week, from sunup to sunset, Beaudine drives his crew and cast hard. His pockets are crammed with slips of pink paper on which he has plotted the night before. The cameras have scarcely stopped on one scene before he is shouting "Over here!" and pointing out the spot for the next shot. If a script girl should point out that the badman is not carrying the same ivory-handled six-shooter as in a previous scene, Beaudine says with a shrug: "If the audience notices a thing like that, we've made a hell of a boring picture."

The end product is not as bad as it might be. Beaudine believes that "planning and being a jump ahead is what counts." He recalls an old two-reeler he was directing when an elderly actress dropped dead in mid-picture. Saddened but unsentimental, Bill stopped shooting only long enough to write her out of the script, with a subtitle reading: "Mrs. Murphy has gone to her relatives."

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, July 10. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Crime Classics (Mon. 8 p.m., CBS).

"The Terrible Deed of Dr. Webster."

Summer Theater (Mon. 9 p.m., CBS).

Joseph Cotten in *Cynara*.

Groucho Marx Show (Wed. 9 p.m., NBC).

Adventures of the Scarlet Pimpernel (Wed. 10 p.m., NBC). A new series based on the Baroness Orczy novel, recorded in Britain.

TELEVISION

Summer School (weekdays 4 p.m., CBS). An educational series from Philadelphia.

The Goldbergs (Fri. 8 p.m., NBC). An old favorite returns to the air.

Playhouse of Stars (Fri. 9 p.m., CBS). *Storm Warnings*, with Robert Stack.

Washington Exclusive (Sun. 7:30 p.m., Du Mont). Moderator Frank McNaughton and a panel of ex-Congressmen discuss the news.

Martin Agronsky (Sun. 9 p.m., ABC). Veteran radio newsmen begin a new series.

The Men Who Move The Goods



A. G. Anderson
General Traffic Manager
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company
New York, N. Y.

For several years, Socony-Vacuum has been developing the TCR (Thermofor Catalytic Reforming) process for the large-scale production of gasoline with high antiknock qualities. The responsibility for the flow of materials to and from the new TCR units, as well as for all of Socony-Vacuum's worldwide traffic, falls upon experienced Trafficman A. G. Anderson.

In addition to Socony-Vacuum's own tankers and pipelines, Mr. Anderson relies upon a transportation network in which Wabash Railroad forms an important link.

★ ★ ★

Says Mr. Anderson: "Wabash service has helped us meet our problems in shipping petroleum products for many years. Wabash people make it their job to make our job lighter. We 'Follow the Flag' because it assures us of prompt, efficient handling of our shipments."

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F. A. SPIEGELBERG,
Freight Traffic Manager, St. Louis 1, Mo.



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Band Wagon (M-G-M). Ginger may come and Rita may go, but Fred Astaire goes on forever. In this, his 28th cinemusical, the patriarch (54) of hard-shoe goes on right handsomely with the help of a new partner who can fill the shoes—and the nylons—of the best of Astaire's former dancing partners. Cyd Charisse is a sinuously lovely sprout who has elegantly survived the trampling of regiments of chorus boys in a half-dozen movie ballets. Now, with Astaire at the hip, she finally has a full-fledged dancing-and-speaking part, not that she has to speak to get the audience's attention.

The new team receives a lot of help from the song department. The songs,

number, kidding the Mickey Spillane type of literary hopheadiness; a moony little foxtrox through Central Park; a raucous hit of pedal jabberwocky by Astaire at a 42nd Street shoeshine stand.

Shoot First [Raymond Stross-United Artists] is the latest pedestrian movie to try a climb up John Buchan's *Thirty-Nine Steps*. Despite a slick script by British Whodunit Expert Eric Ambler, the film trips over its own footage.

As a U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonel stationed in Britain, Joel McCrea demonstrates firmly that after 25 years on the screen he can bellow convincingly such lines as, "Hey! Let's get out of here!" And away he runs across southern England, with the wife (Evelyn Keyes) under



CYD CHARISSE & FRED ASTAIRE
She doesn't have to talk.

most of them by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz, are slickly routed down the memory lane of the just-gone-forty crowd. There is *Something to Remember You By*, *Louisiana Hayride*, *Dancing in the Dark*, the last being a lift from the original *Band Wagon*, a Broadway musical that starred Astaire and his sister Adele in 1931. In other respects the new musical has nothing to do with the old. Its casual plot describes the attempt of an oldtime Hollywood hooper to get a foot back on Broadway as the partner of a temperamental ballerina. The show they are rehearsing is a sort of boogie *Faust*, and there is the devil to pay in the form of an overemotional producer (Jack Buchanan). Also on hand for some mild laughs: Pianist Oscar Levant, whom Hollywood seems to regard as inevitable a backstage fixture as the fire bucket.

Choreographer Michael Kidd has designed some charming and witty dance routines. Hotspots: a clever production

one arm, and under the other an atomic spy. The colonel figures that if he buddies up to one spy he might run down a lot of others. Well, cars full of sincere-looking extras—Scotland Yard men, who resent McCrea's interference—roar in pursuit, and platoons of snake-looking loungers, the agents of "a foreign power," lie in wait. Alfred Hitchcock might have zipped his man through them all as niftily as a gamma ray through a cream puff, but Hero McCrea has no such luck. The Yard men catch him, the loungers snatch his spy. The poor colonel is lucky to get a kiss from his wife at the end.

Melba [Horizon; United Artists] treats of the life & loves of the late great Coloratura Soprano Nellie Melba (real name: Nellie Mitchell), after whom Melba toast and the peach Melba were named. It is a rich, creamy, Technicolored movie biography that consists of a series of arias, as Mme. Melba moves from one operatic

In a stew over

high costs?



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triumph to another. The songs are imbedded in a fictionalized, soggy romantic yarn about the men in the diva's life: her Australian husband (John McCallum), who walked out on her (in real life, Melba left him and their child to take up an operatic career in Paris); a rich London playboy (John Justin), who helped her get started on her career; and an amorous hotelkeeper (Alec Clunes). Also figuring in the film: Impresario Oscar Hammerstein (Robert Morley), who is depicted as intent on bringing Melba to the U.S., and Queen Victoria (Sybil Thorndike), for whom she sings at Windsor Castle.

Making her movie debut in the title



Bert Cass—Life

MUNSELL AS MELBA
Rich and soggy.

role, girlish, pixyish Metropolitan Opera Star Patrice Munsell. 27, is not very successful in re-creating Melba's tempestuous personality. But Songstress Munsell is handsomely gowned and in good voice as she sings a wide selection of numbers, from the Mad Scene in *Lucia to Comin' Thro' the Rye*.

Let's Do It Again [Columbia] has been done before. In 1937 it was a comedy hit called *The Awful Truth*. The current remake casts Jane Wyman, Ray Milland and Aldo Ray in the roles originated by Irene Dunne, Cary Grant and Ralph Bellamy. It also adds Technicolor and several songs and dances. Unhappily, it subtracts much of the romping good fun of the original, perhaps because the cast is not quite as proficient, and because Director Leo McCarey is no longer wielding the slapstick.

The plot is one of those farfetched todos about a wife (Jane Wyman) who discovers that her husband (Ray Milland) has been playfully running around Manhattan with a specialist in tribal-ritual puberty dances (Valerie Bettis) when he was supposed to have been in Chicago on business. In retaliation, she invents a ro-

mance of her own. This leads to divorce proceedings. The trio becomes a foursome when a rich square (Aldo Ray) from the Klondike stakes out a romantic claim on Jane during the interlocutory period of the divorce. All in all, *Let's Do It Again* strains too hard for its laughs.

The City Is Dark (Warner) is a cops & robbers movie that captures some of the hard-hitting realism of the early-'30s gangster pictures. It spins a familiar yarn about a reformed ex-con (well played by Hooper Gene Nelson in a non-dancing role) whose past catches up with him when an escaped San Quentin prisoner (Ted De Corsia) tries to force him to join in a bank heist. This time the cop is a hard-eyed, tough-listed police sergeant (Sterling Hayden).

The City Is Dark tells its story leanly. The script is crisply underwritten, the photography has a raw, grimy look, and Andre De Toth's direction is skillfully paced for tension. In its harsh images of a bank holdup, a gangster hideout and homicide headquarters, and in its soundtrack teeming with the discordant sounds and gritty lingo of the underworld, *The City Is Dark* is a muscular little thriller that carries more conviction than many more high-toned movie melodramas.

The Charge at Feather River (Warner) is a stereoscopic horse opera that offers a new if not significant development in 3-D movies: at one point, a U.S. cavalry sergeant (Frank Lovejoy) spits right out of the screen at the audience, which happens to be in the line of fire also occupied by a rattlesnake. In addition to this effect, *The Charge at Feather River* has knives, arrows, tomahawks, spears, bullets, bodies and horses hurtling out from the screen. There is also a story about a gallant little band of cavalymen who set out, shortly after the Civil War, to rescue two white girls captured by the Indians, and end up triumphing over the redskins in a last-ditch stand at Colorado's Feather River.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The 5,000 Fingers of Dr. T. A wacky, freshly told Technicolor fantasy about a small boy who hates piano teachers (TIME, June 22).

Julius Caesar. Hollywood's best Shakespeare to date; with Marlon Brando, James Mason, John Gielgud (TIME, June 1).

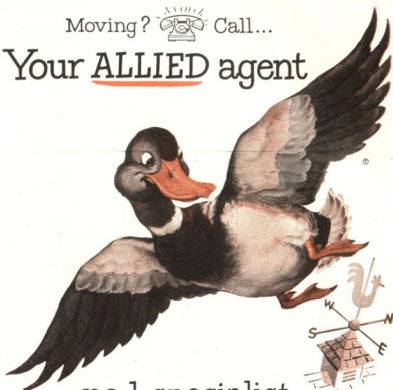
Stalag 17. A rowdily entertaining adaptation of the Broadway comedy-melodrama about a Nazi prison camp; with William Holden (TIME, May 18).

The Juggler. Kirk Douglas as a D.P. in flight from the law and himself in a vivid chase story set in Israel (TIME, May 4).

Shane. A high-styled, Technicolor horse opera, strikingly directed by George Stevens; with Alan Ladd, Van Heflin, Jean Arthur (TIME, April 13).

Call Me Madam. Ethel Merman spark-plugs a big, bouncy movie version of her Broadway hit musical about a diamond-in-the-rough lady ambassador (TIME, March 23).

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BOOKS



The Carlyle House Memorial Trust

THE CARLYLES AT HOME
For one of the finer minds, a captive audience.

To Goodykin, from a Genius

THOMAS CARLYLE: LETTERS TO HIS WIFE (414 pp.)—Edited by Trudy Bliss—Harvard University [\$5].

"My own dearest little Goody," "Best little Goodykin," "Dearest of all Jeanies," "Lovely Princess," "Lovekin." This is no moonstruck sophomore toasting epistolary marshmallows for his sweetie, but one of the finer minds of the 19th century, Thomas Carlyle, addressing his wife, Jane Welsh Carlyle. During some 40 years of turbulent married life, Carlyle gradually diluted these honeyed words with wormwood. As Editor Trudy Bliss's generous sampling of Carlyle's domestic correspondence makes plain, he used confectionery phrases to sugarcoat endless pills packed with personal neuroses.

Trigger-nerved, bilious, plagued with insomnia, Carlyle found a captivated as well as a captive audience in wife Jane, who shared all of his symptoms and capped them with migraine headaches of her own. Many a letter finds Carlyle with his ear cupped to the inner symphony of psychosomatic complaints: "Alas, alas, I am losing my eyesight (sad symptom of bile) by stooping over this flat table." In the country, a cow lowing in pasture could ruin his night's sleep. London was all "noise, unwholesomeness, dirt and fret." In Germany, all coffee resembled a "physic." Paris proved a "jump into the red-sea of mud," where "I have had a horrible time of it."

Knives & Skeletons. If places crinkled Carlyle's nose, so did most people, famed or humble. Publishers were "consummate knives," and his own "a blockhead." He found Charles Lamb "a miserable, drink-

besotted, spindle-shanked skeleton of a body, whose 'humour' as it is called, seemed to me neither more nor less than a fibre of genius shining thro' positive delirium and crackbrainedness." Robert Browning was "loudish and talkative beyond need." Even Emerson, who boosted Carlyle's American reputation and mailed him his U.S. royalties, irked the grumpy Scot with his perennial good temper and "unsubduable placidity."

Avid for news himself, he was quick to chide when replies were tardy. ("No letter, Goodykin, none today yet?") He came so close to treating his talented wife like an aimless birdbrain that Jane once chided him for writing "as if I were some nice child, writing . . . to its God-papa." But occasionally, Carlyle came close to sharing an idea with his "wee wifeekin," as when he was moved by the human and physical blight of the Industrial Revolution on a South Wales town: "The town might be . . . one of the prettiest places in the world, and it is one of the sootiest, squalidest and ugliest . . . It is like a vision of Hell, and will never leave me, that of those poor creatures broiling, all in sweat and dirt, amid their furnaces, pits and rolling mills."

20,000 Cockneys. Ever the perfectionist, he once borrowed a chisel to set right a grammatical error on his grandfather-in-law's tombstone. But he found it harder to meet the recurrent agony of writing: "A hundred pages more, and this cursed book is flung out from me." Some days he had "the strength of 20,000 cockneys"; on others he was "sunk as in tropical oppression" with a "base, underhand desire to lie down in everlasting leaden sleep." Sometimes the limp writing hand he held out for Jane Carlyle to pat was

only slapped, and Carlyle would whimper, "You are not good to me just now." But more often she fought the literary battle out at his side, freely giving the encouragement he needed.

A week after her death, Carlyle paid his last tribute to Goodykin and the hard life he led her: "She . . . fought and toiled for me valiantly at all moments up to that last, how loyally, lovingly and bravely, and through what sore paths and difficulties is now known only to God and one living mortal."

Bathroom Baritone Inc.

CALL ME LUCKY (344 pp.)—Bing Crosby (as told to Pete Martin)—Simon & Schuster (cloth bound, \$3.50; paper bound, \$1).

One fine day some 40 years ago, pupils of the Webster School in Spokane, Wash. put on a musical show. The significance of the event was not appreciated at the time, and the part of the show in which a number of children dressed like blocks came out onstage to jump up & down got only moderate applause. Nobody particularly cared that one of those blocks was named Harry Lillis Crosby.

In the years since his stage debut at Webster, little Harry Crosby, better known as Bing, has been converted into something like a public utility in the entertainment business. After 25 years of fame, Bing's voice, on records, still fills U.S. airwaves, and his name on a movie marquee is as big a draw, year in year out, as any name in Hollywood.

Now at last the utility has issued a report to the stockholders. Bing, besought by the *Satevepost*, has dictated his memoirs to Writer Pete Martin, and they have been published under a title, *Call Me Lucky*, calculated to retouch the custom-made halo of modesty around one of the shrewdest heads in show business. Al-



Jacques Deleplanque

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First home television camera, RCA's "TV Eye," connects to any TV set—lets you watch children in the nursery or at play.



RCA "TV Eye" gives schools a private TV network, takes talks and demonstrations to classrooms.



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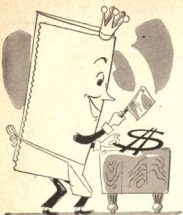


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ready published in excerpt by the *Post*. *Call Me Lucky* is now off on a climb into bestseller lists.

Tooting the Kazoo. "The Groaner," as he sometimes calls himself, was born in 1904, and grew up in Spokane, Wash. with his father, a fun-loving bookkeeper who played the mandolin, his Irish mother, a somewhat sterner type who often took a disciplinary switch to her children, and six other little Crosby. He had, he says, a youth notable for dozens of odd jobs, a night in jail (for belting a police car with cinnamon buns), a day when he hurled the leg of lamb on the family board at his brother Everett, an intense hatred of mathematics, a propensity for big words and public recitation, and a passion for whistling popular tunes.

After high school, Bing went on to Gonzaga University, but when he found out as a pre-law student that he could make as much as any beginning lawyer in town by singing and tooting a kazoo, he quit school and headed for Los Angeles to break into full-time show business. There, two years later, "Pops" Whiteman auditioned his act, and signed Bing and his partner Al Rinker into the big time.

Whiteman added Harry Barris to Bing and Al, called them The Rhythm Boys and featured them on tour. Says Bing: "We laid them out in sections—we fractured them." Bing adds that he also fractured himself with too much booze, too little work, and too many unlikely companions. He woke up after one binge in a mobster hide-out with police machine guns playing chopsticks on the door.

After three years, Pops got tired of all the tomfoolery and gave his promising young singers the gate, but a little later the doorway to fame flew wide open for Bing. CBS offered him a sustaining spot, and all at once the little catch in his voice caught the ear of everybody and his little sister.

The Old Sweet Song. Crosby himself, who says he has "very little voice," has an almost coyly commonplace explanation for his success: "Every man who sees one of my movies, or who listens to my records, or who hears me on the radio, believes firmly that he sings as well as I do, especially when he's in the bathroom shower."

Hollywood was only a telephone call away from radio, and Bing, after a few false starts as a romantic lead, soon shook down into his right role as a straight man for comedians (W. C. Fields, Jack Oakie, Bob Hope). The great exception was *Going My Way*, in which he played a Roman Catholic priest—and got a 1944 Oscar as the year's best movie actor.

In recent years Bing has made fewer films, and has scarcely made a pass at TV. The old pipes don't give quite the same old sweet song. But Baritone Crosby is doing all right. His contract at Paramount has seven years to run. He grosses better than \$175,000 a picture; record royalties bring in a steady \$150,000 a year or more. He also has a million or so in real estate, shares in a profitable frozen-juice business, owns a 25,000-acre

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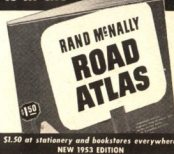
Notice of 51st Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors of Investors Mutual has declared a quarterly dividend of seventeen and one-half cents per share payable on July 21, 1953 to shareholders of record as of June 30, 1953.

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THIS EXCITING BUILDING houses the radio and television studios of Station WCAU of Philadelphia, Pa. Here, large panels of Solex were utilized in creating this veritable "house of glass." Solex is ideal for such large structures because it transmits about three-fourths of the total solar light, but absorbs at least half the total solar heat. This means more comfortable interiors; greater protection for delicate equipment. Design and Construction: The Austin Co., New York, N. Y. Associate Architects: George Howe and Robert Montgomery Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Write for illustrated folder No. 5

ranch near Elko, Nev. And if all else should fail, "the income from my oil leases alone would take care of me comfortably for the rest of my life."

All of which helps to explain why the second half of *Call Me Lucky* is chiefly concerned with the golf Bing has played, the deer he has hunted, the trouble he has matching slacks and sport coats because he is color-blind, and the curious immunity he experiences, when facing an audience, to what the trade calls "flop sweat."

Sacrifices of the Few

THE BRIDGES AT TOKO-RI (147 pp.)—James A. Michener—Random House (\$2.50).

Lieut. Harry Brubaker, 29, was a naval aviator, and both a brave and fearful man. He was brave enough to be chosen to go in low and attack the enemy bridges at Toko-ri in Korea; he was honestly fearful of the heavy Communist flak, of the icy sea in which a ditched flyer could last only 20 minutes, and, indeed, of landing a jet on a pitching carrier.

But mostly Brubaker was resentful. Why pick on him? He had come back from flying in World War II and married the girl he loved. He was the father of two small daughters who were very dear to him, and he had just got started as a lawyer in his home town. Now here he was in Korea, fighting a war he hardly understood, convinced that the vast majority of his fellow citizens didn't give a hoot.

When Brubaker is first seen in James Michener's short new novel, *The Bridges at Toko-ri*, he has ditched his damaged jet and is being rescued, half-frozen, by a helicopter team. To the task-force commander, every flyer's life is precious; but this gripping fellow, so like one of his own flyer sons lost in the Pacific, is a special concern. Talking to Brubaker after the rescue, the admiral asks: "Still bitter?" And he gets the answer: "Sometimes I'm so bitter I could bitch up the works on purpose . . . Nobody supports this war . . . Why don't we pull out?" To this and other questions Brubaker gets simple answers: "That's rubbish, son, and you know it. All through history free men have had to fight the wrong war in the wrong place. But that's the one they're stuck with . . . Nobody ever knows why he gets the dirty job. But any society is held together by the efforts . . . yes, and the sacrifices, of only a few."

What makes *Toko-ri* different as a war novel is its central theme of responsibility, something other U.S. writers have bypassed in an effort to outdo each other in gaminess, self-pity, resentment and use of four-letter words. Author Michener, a Quaker who overcame his religious scruples to enlist in the Navy in World War II, knows his subject. He is not a great novelist, and *Toko-ri* will not go down as a great novel. But it is an uncompromising story of fear, truth and death.

✽ Written especially for LIFE, and given its first publication there earlier this month.



NOVELIST MICHENER
Why pick on Brubaker?

Lieut. Harry Brubaker dies. He dies trying to make it back to his carrier after helping to knock out the bridges at Toko-ri. But in his last minute of life, "he was no longer afraid nor was he resentful. This was the war he had been handed by his nation, and in the noonday sun he had only one thought: he was desperately in love with his wife and kids and he wanted to see them one more time. . . . Harry Brubaker understood in some fragmentary way the purpose of his being in Korea."

The Way Things Were

A MINGLED YARN (172 pp.)—H. M. Tomlinson—Bobbs-Merrill (\$3.50).

H. M. (for Henry Major) Tomlinson is a gentle ironist of 80 with the face of a benign gnome surprised at his own meditations. In his day, this mild Londoner has been bracketed with Conrad as a great writer of the sea, with Thoreau as a stubborn searcher for truth. Beginning with his first book (*The Sea and the Jungle*) in 1912, a whole generation of critics gushed over his prose style, and not without reason. It was a vehicle that could take a reader anywhere and leave plain tracks in the memory for a long time to come.

Tomlinson is one of those men who were born too late. In *A Mingled Yarn*, a collection of 18 essays written over the last 40 years, it becomes plain that he would have been happy to run his course during the 19th century. That is only natural for a man who "was a little Londoner when Carlyle was living higher up the river, and . . . was reading Stevenson when his early tales were appearing serially." But Tomlinson's hankering for the past is not merely an exercise of simple sentiment. To be sure, there is the oldest's yearning for ocean voyages when ships were without radio (*On Being Out*



"Clancy" keeps a date at 18,000 feet

They call him "Clancy" in the Air Force. That's because he rides in a small compartment under the tail of a Boeing KC-97 Stratofreighter tanker and lowers the refueling boom into position, fitting it snugly home in the nose of the receiving plane.

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appointed time the planes arrive, the flying boom is lowered, and tons of fuel are transferred in a matter of minutes.

As each new B-47 base becomes operational, a complement of KC-97s is part of its equipment. In a recent B-47 test flight, one of the fast six-jet bombers shuttled back and forth across the continent an astonishing number of times in 24 hours. It was refueled in the air by a KC-97 during its long flight.

There are other uses for the big Air Force Stratofreighters. Overnight they

can be converted for cargo-carrier, troop-carrier, or air-evacuation service. And when fuel is needed at a remote base they can fly it there, taxi to the storage area, and pump fuel into the tanks with a hose attached to the boom.

Boeing's continued production of this type aircraft has cut the cost of each new KC-97 to less than one-half of what the government paid six years ago. This versatile airplane is another outstanding example of the "More Air Force per Dollar" offered by Boeing.

Looking to the future, Boeing is now building a prototype jet transport to demonstrate its adaptability as either a military tanker-transport or a commercial liner. It will fly in 1954.

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of Date), for the days when "old whisky aboard was half a crown a bottle, and the best tobacco I have ever smoked—you cannot get it now, even in Piccadilly—was three shillings a pound. Somehow we managed. We pulled through. No BBC helped us." But what really stirs his querulous ire is the evidence he sees around him that modern man has let the machine muffle the "daring" of his soul, has sheepishly turned much of his liberty over to government bureaucrats.

Author Tomlinson rails at high taxes, showers his contempt on movies and movie palaces. Old globetrotter that he is, he is intolerably pained by the whole wearisome modern business of passports and visas: "In 1910 I arrived, for the first time, at a shore of the United States. I had no papers and hardly any money. So what happened when I met Authority? I did not meet the august thing. I went down the gangway with my bag, quite openly, and took a tram into the city. That was all. Nor did it strike me as odd. From there I went to New York. Not a question was asked. In America, quite simply, I was, and every American was friendly. Try it now!"

But all the beads strung on *A Mingled Yarn* are not an oldster's complaints. There are fine descriptive sketches of far places, in which exact description and smoldering imagination are firmly wedded. There are moving tributes to the British character, a splendid essay on a family pet (*A Brown Owl*) which once stared down Thomas Hardy. This is a book to remind readers of any age of the rich resources of written English. If nothing else, Author Tomlinson proves that the informal essay, that sad casualty of modern literature, can be as effective as a heart-to-heart talk.

RECENT & READABLE

The Conservative Mind, by Russell Kirk. A sympathetic survey of the philosophy which underlies the conservative position, from Edmund Burke and John Adams to the present (TIME, July 6).

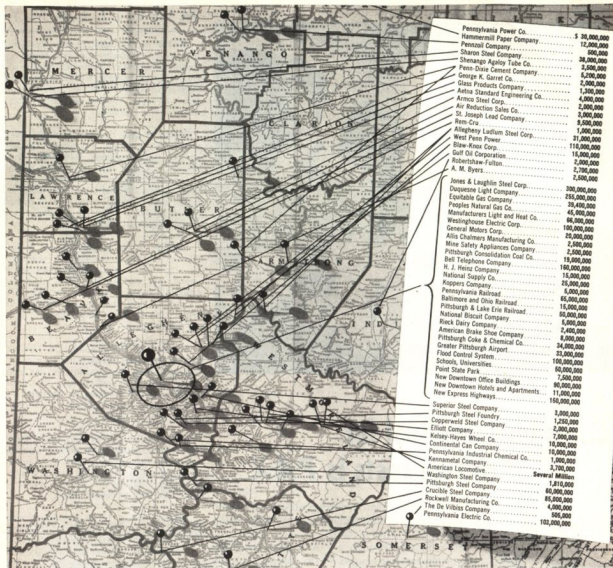
New Guinea and the Marianas, by Samuel Eliot Morison. The definitive U.S. naval history of World War II reaches Volume VIII, the decisive summer of 1944, and the campaigns which brought the Pacific War to the doorstep of Japan (TIME, June 29).

The River and the Gauntlet, by S. L. A. Marshall. An unforgettable story of the surprise and defeat of the U.S. Eighth Army on its 1950 march to the Yalu (TIME, June 1).

King George the Fifth, by Harold Nicolson. A masterful political biography of a dutiful and old-fashioned man (TIME, June 1).

7½ Cents, by Richard Bissell. Life in the Midwest as seen from a pajama factory; a sturdily original little novel by a writer who began as Mark Twain did, as a riverboat pilot (TIME, May 25).

The Rommel Papers. A self-portrait, from letters and campaign notes, of one of the most aggressive commanders in military history (TIME, May 18).



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Matter of Principle. In New Rochelle, N.Y., after he built a \$5,000 house on rented land, John Daniels steadfastly refused to pay a 90% rent increase, was ordered to move his house, instead mustered a dozen friends and sledge-hammered it into kindling.

Pretty Prease. In Tokyo, during National Safety Week, a group of garage owners issued warning leaflets to U.S. drivers: "Traffic rules help your safety . . . is easy to speed upside down on this road so that the traffic accident wants to break out oftenly. Prease drive in safety and to avoid a miserable accident . . . prease come again."

Exhibits A & B. In Pueblo, Colo., Manuel Martinez, convicted a year ago on a paternity charge, sought and got a retrial, was found guilty again when the plaintiff's attorney displayed the baby and its webbed toes, then forced Martinez to remove his shoes and socks, show the jury his webbed toes.

Servant of the Crown. On Norfolk Island, 870 miles off the Australian coast, the inhabitants were looking for one man to be their 1) forest ranger, 2) police force, 3) bailiff, 4) jailer, 5) examiner of livestock and slaughterhouses, 6) inspector of noxious weeds.

Between Friends. In Houston, William D. Thomas, hospitalized after a fight in which he suffered two black eyes and a broken leg, was asked if he wanted to prefer charges against his assailant, told police: "No, he's a friend of mine."

Ghost Town. In Indianapolis, with 40,000 of a 350,000 run of new highway maps already printed, the state highway commission discovered that its printers had accidentally removed the city of Aurora (pop. 4,780).

Stylish Stout. In San Gabriel, Calif., police wondered why 230-lb. Alberta Patoux always seemed either fatter or thinner, arrested her inside a store, found 13 cartons of stolen cigarettes stowed in her tent-size bloomers.

Self-Analysis. In Whiting, Me., not far from the U.S.-Canadian border, police refused to comment after they removed roadside signs reading: "Cheer up. Good roads ahead—in Canada." "This road is not closed but should be," "Good driving! You made it."

Any Other Request? In Birmingham, Ala., after petitioning city officials to pave their street, three residents of 61st Street South were threatened that, due to a surveyor's error, their homes had been built in what was technically the street, and they would have to move their houses, whether they wanted paving or not.

ANOTHER REASON FOR ADVERTISING IN



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ALL through this magazine is evidence of a basic advertising principle . . . news and selling go hand in hand.

Interest in the world's doings has always marched with interest in the world's goods.

In early America, part of the peddler's stock in trade was the news he brought inland from the big coastal cities. Farmers' wives crowded around his cart as much to hear him describe new fashions as to see his display of tinware and yardgoods. And as he traveled farther and his wagon-load grew lighter, he added to his stock of news the fresh comment he had gathered along the highway.

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As the country settled down, the peddler's cart took root . . . became the general store and town forum, where men gathered around the potbellied stove to argue politics, and wives met at the counter to exchange gossip, patterns and recipes. The storekeeper became the news service, trading jokes and stories from the traveling drummers for bits of local information.

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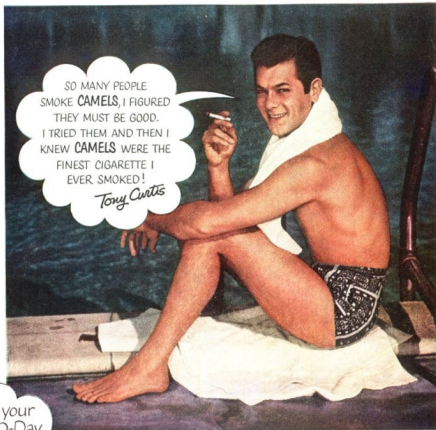


THE *Prized* BOTTLED IN BOND
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT *Bourbon*

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF, I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

TONY CURTIS—STAR OF U-I's "FORBIDDEN"

Why did you
change to
Camels,
TONY CURTIS?



SO MANY PEOPLE
SMOKE **CAMELS**, I FIGURED
THEY MUST BE GOOD.
I TRIED THEM AND THEN I
KNEW **CAMELS** WERE THE
FINEST CIGARETTE I
EVER SMOKED!

Tony Curtis



Make your
own 30-Day
Camel Test...
see why—

For Mildness and Flavor

CAMELS AGREE WITH MORE PEOPLE
than any other cigarette

AMERICA's smokers have given Camels
the greatest vote of confidence in cigarette
history! Latest published figures show
Camels 43% ahead of the second-
place brand!

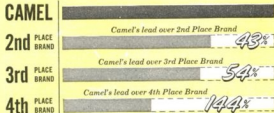
What does this mean to you? Just
this: to be so well liked by so many
people, Camels must be better!

Smoke only Camels for 30
days. Find out for yourself
how mild and flavorful,
how friendly and
agreeable Camels are
—pack after pack!



LOOK AT THE FACTS!

LATEST PUBLISHED FIGURES* SHOW
CAMELS FAR AHEAD OF EVERY OTHER BRAND!



*From Publishers' Ink, 1958

MORE PEOPLE SMOKE CAMELS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND!